E. Shackle, Printer
10, Fleet Street

JOHN BULL.

"FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

VOL. VIII.—No. 372. SUNDAY, JANUARY 27, 1828. Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow, the First Part of King Henry the Fourth—Tuesday, the Opera of Artaxerxes, with Katherine and Petruchio—On Wednesday, No Performance—Thursday, the Comedy of The School for Scandal—Friday, the Opera of The Seraglio.—The New Pantomime every Evening.—A New Entertainment will be produced next week. A New Comedy is also in preparation.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—To-morrow will be produced, an Historical Play, called Edward the Black Prince; principal characters by Mr. Macready, Mr. Wallack, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Harley, Miss E. Tree, Miss Grant, Miss Love, &c. &c.—Tuesday, Mr. Liston and Mr. Mathews will appear in Two Pieces—Wednesday, An Oratorio—Thursday, Mr. Mathews and Mr. Liston will appear in Two Pieces—Friday, a favourite Opera—Saturday, Mr. Mathews and Mr. Liston will appear in Two Pieces.—Harlequin and Cock Robin every Evening (Wednesday excepted). A New Opera and a New Farce are in active preparation.

ADELPHI THEATRE, Strand.—To-morrow, and during the Week (Wednesday excepted, on which night there will be No Performance) The new Comic Burletta, called Paris and London; or, a Trip across the Herring Pond. After which, the new Burletta of First Love! To conclude with Harlequin and the White Mouse! or, the Frog in an Opera Hat.

SADLER'S WELLS.—On Monday, and following Evenings, A New Comic Divertissement. After which (first time) an entirely new legendary romance, called The Earthquake; or, the Mysterious Visit. In the course of the piece will be shewn the terrific effect of an earthquake—destruction of the colonade, explosion of the vessel, the light house precipitated into the sea, and preternatural appearance, for the third time, of the Mysterious Visitor.—To which will be added, first time, Men and Women; or, Freaks of Love.—To conclude with Sail Dhuv the Coiner. And a Grand Display of Splendid Fire Works.

GRAND PERFORMANCE of ANTIENT and MODERN MUSIC.—The Nobility, Gentry, and the Public are most respectfully acquainted that on WEDNESDAY, January 30, a GRAND SELECTION from the WORKS of HANDEL, HAYDN, MOZART, and other eminent Masters, will be PERFORMED, under the direction of Mr. H. R. Bishop, at the THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE. Principal Vocal Performers—Madame Pasta and Madame Feron; Miss Grant, Miss H. Cawse, Miss Atkinson, and Miss Love. Mr. Braham, Mr. Martin (his first appearance in public) Mr. Horncastle, Mr. Tinney, and Mr. E. Taylor. In the course of the Evening, a Selection from Mehul's celebrated Oratorio of Joseph, as arranged for the Norwich Festival, will be performed, for the first time in London; and (first time also) a Grand Sanctus by Hummel. The Band and Chorus will be numerous and complete in every department. Leader, Mr. T. Cooke; Conductor of the Chorus, Mr. J. T. Harris. Places or Private Boxes, may be taken at the Box Office of the Theatre. The Dramatic Free List does not extend to this performance.

NEW FOREIGN PIANOFORTE MUSIC, just published by R. COCKS and Co., 20, Princes-street, Hanover-square:—Hertz's (H.) Variations on "La Suissesse au bord du Lac"—"Partant pour la Syrie"—"We're a'noddin"—Gavotte de Vestris"—German Air (Op. 9)—an Italian Air—Rondo de Mose." Price, each 2s.—Rondino, 2s.—Capriccio, 4s.—Rondo on "Ah perdonna" (Op. 27) 5s.—Rondo, Brilliant (Op. 11) dedicated to Moscheles, 6s.—And 24 Grand Studies, 10s. 6d.—R. Cocks and Co. have likewise published or imported all the best Works of Hummel, Pixis, Czerny, Mayseder, Weber, Camille, Pleyel, Dressler, Saust, Tulou, Drouet, &c.—Andrews's Variations on "Jenny's Bawbee," 3s.—Glee, "O, Willie brew'd a peck o' Maut," 3s.—And Dressler's Instruction Book for the Flute, price 9s. Catalogues to be had as above.

SUFFOLK STREET GALLERY, PALL MALL EAST.—The SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS will receive the works of Art in the various departments of Painting, (in oil and water colours) Sculpture, Architecture, and Engraving, intended for the ensuing exhibition, on MONDAY the 3d, and TUESDAY the 4th MARCH next.

JOSEPH CARTWRIGHT—Secretary. 39, Charing Cross.

MR. HAYDON'S PICTURE of the MOCK ELECTION is NOW OPEN at the EGYPTIAN HALL. Admittance, 1s. Cat. 6d.—"This is a clever and interesting work." Athenæum.—"It is full of humour.' Morning Chronicle.—"There are the truest touches of genius in the heads." Herald.—"It is a masterpiece of design and execution." Sphynx.—"Mr. Haydon is a man of high genius." Post.—"It is a work of the highest genius, beauty and truth." London Review.—"There has been no such work since Hogarth; it is alike brilliant in design and execution; it is, in its kind unequalled in the British School." Literary Gazette.—"All the world should go and see this picture." Times.

PANORAMA of NAVARIN, at the BAZAAR, King-street and Baker-street, Portman-square.—THE BATTLE OF NAVARIN is now Exhibiting, from Ten in the Morning till Six in the Evening, Lighted by Gas, in order to remedy the defect so much complained of in Exhibitions of this nature, arising from the insufficient light afforded on bad and cloudy days—by this means the Public have the advantage of viewing it as satisfactorily and as perfectly in the very worst weather as on the brightest and finest day. Admittance One Shilling each; Children Half-price only.

N.B. The whole of the miscellaneous part of the Bazaar is illuminated by Gas, and will be also open during the same hours.

AN EXHIBITION of the LARGE CALCUTTA WINDOW, 30 feet high. Also, a CABINET PICTURE of BELSHAZZAR'S FEAST, enamelled on Glass; is NOW OPEN at No. 287, Strand, nearly opposite Norfolk-street.

Admittance One Shilling.

MR. GUTHRIE will begin his SPRING COURSE of LECTURES on the PRINCIPLES, PRACTICE, and OPERATIONS in SURGERY, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, at Seven in the Evening.

THEATRE of ANATOMY, LITTLE WINDMILL-STREET. MR. DERMOTT WILL COMMENCE his SPRING COURSE of LECTURES on ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and SURGERY, on FRIDAY 1st of FEBRUARY. Demonstrations, Examinations, and Courses of Catechetical Instructions as usual. House Pupils have the benefit of being perpetually free to Anatomical and Medical Lectures, with scrupulous attention to their professional studies; also in-door and out-door apprentices, who are perpetually free to the Surgical and Medical Practice of an Hospital, Practice of Pharmacy in a Public Dispensary, and Lectures on every branch of professional knowledge. DR. RAMADGE, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, &c. WILL COMMENCE his SPRING COURSE of LECTURES on the PRINCIPLES and PRACTICE of PHYSIC, MATERIA MEDICA, and CHEMISTRY, on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1st. Morbid Anatomy forms an important part of this Course of Lectures, and will be illustrated by numerous diseased specimens. Pupils are admitted to the extensive Practice of the Central Infirmary. For particulars apply to Dr. Ramadge, 24, Ely-place; to Mr. Dermott, 4, Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square; or Mr. Highley, Medical Bookseller, 174, Fleet-street.—Gentlemen entering to the Spring Courses of Medical and Anatomical Lectures, are allowed to attend the remaining parts of the present Courses gratuitously.

WEBB-STREET SCHOOL of ANATOMY and MEDICINE, Founded by the late Edward Grainger, Esq.—The ANNIVERSARY DINNER, given by the Pupils to the Lecturers of this School, will take place at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, on FRIDAY, the 1st of February, at Six o'clock.

STEWARDS.

John Bush, Esq.	Francis Blagg, Esq.
John Elliot, Esq.	James Brock, Esq.
W. J. Rundle, Esq.	John Bird, Esq.
Samuel S. Scriven, Esq.	John Knott, Esq.
T. M. Cole, Esq.	Christopher Gemea, Esq.
John Tanner, Esq.	G. F. LE NEVE, Hon. Sec.

Tickets, 1l. 5s. each, to be had at Mr. Highley's Medical Library, adjoining the Theatre, and 174, Fleet-street; and at the bar of the Crown and Anchor.

WANTED.—BOARD and LODGING, in Surrey, not less than 5 nor more than 7 miles from the city; or a Small Cottage or Lodgings, furnished, for a Single Gentleman, who has his Horse and Groom. He has daily occupation in Town; and to a family of respectability and station, who, more for society than pecuniary profit, would receive an individual who has travelled, and is accustomed to society of their class, he chiefly addresses himself. With the accommodation sought for, in either of the above cases, that for a horse and gig would be indispensable. Letters addressed, post paid, to W. W., care of Mr. Lincoln, Hatter, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, containing particulars, will be confidentially received.

TO SURGEON DENTISTS and SOLICITORS.—To be Let, Number 30, Bucklersbury, now in the occupation of Frederick Salmon, Esq. REMOVING. The House is in the most perfect repair, substantial and ornamental, and the rent and taxes do not exceed £130 per annum.

TO BE LET, a GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE, Handsomely FURNISHED, for 4, 5, or 6 Months, to a respectable Family, pleasantly situated near the Regent's Park, containing six or seven beds, two drawing-rooms, dining-room, gentleman's room, three water-closets, good kitchen and scullery, butler's-room, and warm-bath. The occupier may have the use of the books, a piano, and key of the Park. Terms, 16gs. per week for 16 weeks; 15gs. per week for 20 weeks; 14gs. per week for 24 weeks. Apply to Mr. Edgood, House Agent, 98, Wimpole-street.

THE CROWN CLUB.—The Committee give Notice, that they will meet at their temporary Rooms, in Lancaster-place, on Wednesday next, and on every succeeding Wednesday, for the purpose of approving original Members, and generally proceeding with the business of the Establishment.—Communications from Peers, Members of PARLIAMENT, and of the UNIVERSITIES, Persons having his Majesty's Commission, Civil, Military, or Naval, Commissioners and Secretaries in Government Offices, and persons of acknowledged rank, respectability, and property, desirous of being included in the List of original Members, are requested to be addressed to Messrs. Cockburn and Co.'s, Treasurers, Whitehall, or the Committee, 5, Lancaster-place, Waterloo-bridge, where Prospectuses, detailing the plan and objects of the Club, may be had, on application from Ten till Three, daily.—Entrance, for original Members, 10 guineas; annual subscription, 5 guineas.

TO THE WEALTHY AND HUMANE.

A CLERGYMAN'S FAMILY of Eleven Children in DISTRESS, whose whole present income is a Curacy of 40l. per annum.—A Subscription is now open at Messrs. Glyn and Co.'s, 67, Lombard-street, for the purpose of enabling the Petitioner to resume an establishment, which he has been forced to relinquish (having been deprived of all his furniture by an execution); to rescue a Living of 200l. per annum from the devouring fangs of the law (having been obliged to assign it over to creditors), and put him in re-possession thereof—for the permanent benefit of his large family: and there are, doubtless, many benevolent individuals ever ready to come forward with their mite, to promote an object of such effectual relief. His pressing case and exemplary character have been certified under the hands of three neighbouring beneficed Clergymen, confirmed by the Bishop and Archdeacon of the Diocese.—The following Subscriptions are thankfully acknowledged, viz.:—

J. B..... £20 0 | L. V... ..... £3 3 | A Friend..... £1 1

APOLLONICON.—Under the immediate Patronage of His Majesty.—A Grand MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, invented and constructed by FLIGHT and ROBSON, Organ Builders, is Exhibiting daily from 1 to 4, at their Rooms, 101, St. Martin's-lane; performing Mozart's Overture to Figaro, and Weber's celebrated Overture to Der Freischutz, which it executes with the effect of a full Orchestra. Admittance 1s.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

SINCE the Ballot of the 25th July last, when, after an arduous contest, your choice fell on Col. Lushington, it has been my anxious wish to pay my personal respects to the Proprietory at large, a duty which I shall continue unremittingly to perform.

I have the pleasure to state, that in the course of my present Canvass, I have received the most flattering assurances of renewed support, from a great majority of those Proprietors who voted for me on the late occasion; and, honoured as I am by the accession of powerful interests then pledged to my gallant competitor, I trust I shall not be deemed presumptuous in confidently anticipating success on the next Vacancy.

Desirous of avoiding professions, I shall merely say, that when through your favour, I am placed in the honourable station to which I aspire, it shall be my study faithfully to perform its duties.

With sentiments of lively gratitude to my friends for the interest and zeal they continue to evince in my behalf,

I have the honour to be, very respectfully, Ladies and Gentlemen, your obliged and faithful servant, WM. YOUNG.

Upper Wimpole-street, 18th October, 1827.

TO THE WORTHY AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE ANCIENT TOWN AND PORT OF DOVER.

GENTLEMEN,

THE elevation of Mr. Wilbraham to the Peerage having occasioned a vacancy in the Representation of your ancient Town and Port, I come forward with pleasure, in consequence of the desire which you have uniformly expressed since the last election, again to offer myself as a Candidate for that honourable and important trust.

My political sentiments, Gentlemen, are already fully before you. No man, more sincerely than myself, can be attached to the King and Constitution of these realms; none more truly desirous of preserving in perfect purity the true principles of English freedom. Should it ever be my fortune to be elected the Representative of your interests in Parliament, I beg to assure you they will be, at all times, the first object of my care; and I shall be proud if it ever be in my power to evince the grateful sense I entertain of your kindness.

I thank you, Gentlemen, heartily for the repeated expressions of your kind good-will, and shall take the earliest opportunity of paying you my personal respects: in the mean time, allow me to solicit the favour of your support and your suffrages at the approaching Election. And I beg to subscribe myself, with great respect and regard, Gentlemen, your most obliged and humble servant,

London, Jan. 19th, 1828. JOHN HALCOMB.

MAGDALEN HOSPITAL, January 23, 1828.—Notice is hereby given, That a QUARTERLY GENERAL COURT of the Governors of this Hospital will be holden on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 30th instant, at Twelve o'clock precisely, on the usual Business of the day, and on special affairs.

JOHN PRINCE, Sec.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY, for the Relief of Aged and Distressed Printers, and their Widows.

FIRST ELECTION for TWELVE PENSIONERS will take place TOMORROW, at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, between the hours of twelve and four. Persons becoming Subscribers on the day of Election will be entitled to Vote. JOHN BLEADEN, Secretary.

47, Lothbury.

Two Guineas constitute a Life and Five Shillings an Annual Subscriber.

EDUCATION.—The Rev. Dr. Turner, Morning Preacher at Portman and Trinity Chapels in London, educates young Gentlemen for the Universities, &c. Terms for Board, instruction in Greek, Latin, Mathematics, Elocution, and French, including a single bed, fifty guineas per annum.—There are no extra charges, except for books and stationery.—The House is large, has an extensive play-ground attached, and is situated in the healthy village of Chiswick, five miles from Hyde Park. For a Synopsis of the System of Education, apply to Messrs. Nornaville and Fell, Booksellers, Bond-street.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

NEW LONDON MEDICAL PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

This School is worthy the attention of Parents who may design their Sons for the Medical Profession. Mr. Litchfield, the founder, will deliver an Oration, at his Residence, No. 7, Calthorpe-place, Gray's Inn-road, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, and minutely explain the motive which led to its foundation.

MILES and EDWARDS, in offering their very grateful thanks for the great patronage with which they have so long been honoured, flatter themselves that their productions for the ensuing season are such as will entitle them to continued support.

The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed, that their very superior new Designs in MOSAIC, BERLIN, and ITALIAN CHINTZES (manufactured expressly for their Warehouse, and not to be seen at any other house in London), are now introducing, and that the great brilliancy and durability of the colours far surpass any before attempted in this country: likewise the new ROYAL DAMASKS, in all colours, and SILK TABBORETS in the most unbounded variety, as well as the more useful kinds of Furniture adapted for small beds, cottage window curtains, &c., from the very lowest prices.

In FOREIGN MANUFACTURES, Miles and Edwards are necessitated, agreeable to the fashion of the day, to keep a large assortment of INDIA and LYONS DAMASKS.

With these exceptions, the whole of their Stock is of British manufacture, and they pledge themselves, that for durability the articles are infinitely superior to the great proportion of Foreign trash this country is now inundated with.

CAUTION.—Miles and Edwards have not the slightest connection with any house of, or assuming, the above name, and their only Establishment is at No. 134, Oxford-street, between Holles street and Cavendish-street.

AN ESTATE WANTED, WITH A GOOD RESIDENCE.

MESSRS. DRIVER respectfully request, that any person having for sale a FREEHOLD ESTATE, worth from £50 to £60,000, with a good Residence thereon, situate from 40 to 60 miles from London, will favour them with a communication of the particulars thereof, (if by letter, post-paid), as they are desirous of treating for the purchase of such a property.

Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, 10th Jan. 1828.

TURKEY CARPETS.—A large Assortment of the best fabric, free from moth and damage, are now on Sale at the Turkey Carpet and Sponge Warehouse, No. 62, Princes-street, Leicester-square, where printed Lists may be had, containing the dimensions and price of each Carpet. Also, a large Assortment of fine TURKEY SPONGES on Sale. Orders addressed to WM. CARDINAL will be duly attended to.

TO Sail in all April, for MADRAS and CALCUTTA, with leave to touch at Madeira, the very fast sailing River-built A 1 Ship COROMANDEL, THOMAS BOYES, Commander, Register Burthen 650 Tons. Lying in the West India Docks. This Ship has a double Stern, with the accommodations of a regular Indiaman, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. Fairlie, Bonham, and Co. Broad Street-buildings; Messrs. Plimmer and Wilson, 32, Fenchurch-street; the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, or 10, George-yard, Lombard-street.

MONUMENT to the MEMORY of Mr. CANNING.

Amount of Subscriptions already advertised, .. £9,322 10 6

Subscriptions since received.

At Messrs. Childs and Co.		J. P. Bergne, Esq.	£.. 5 0
Sir Charles Bagot ..	£100 0	Marquis of Wellesley ..	100 0
Hon. H. D. S. Jerningham ..	20 0	Sir C. H. Coote, M.P. ..	25 0
Edm. Jerningham, Esq. ..	5 0	Hon. C. R. Vaughan ..	50 0
Bishop of Llandaff ..	5 0	Lieut.-Gen. Lord Aylmer ..	10 0
At Messrs. Coutts and Co.		At Messrs. Herries and Co.	
Earl of Gosford	30 0	W. R. K. Douglas, Esq. ..	20 0
Col. Sir John Burke ..	20 0	Charles Bankhead, Esq., his Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Washington ..	10 10
H. V. Stewart, Esq. M.P. ..	25 0	At Messrs. Hoare and Co.	
Earl of Shrewsbury ..	50 0	G. F. Heneage, Esq. ..	10 10
Dr. Drake (of Langton) ..	1 1	Mr. Justice Littledale ..	50 0
M. R. Boulton, Esq. (of Stafford)	25 0	At Messrs. Gosling and Co.	
J. W. Carr, Esq.	5 0	Hon. W. Booth Grey ..	5 0
R. Macleod, Esq.	10 10	At Messrs. Rogers and Co.	
At Messrs. Curtis and Co.		John T. Quillinan, Esq. (of Oporto)	5 0
A. Reed, Esq.	1 1	Henry Hall Joy, Esq. ..	10 10
Thomas Small, Esq.	1 1	At Messrs. Smith and Co.	
At Messrs. Drummond and Co.		John Bebb, Esq. ..	10 0
Hon. and Rev. C. R. Bagot ..	10 0	N. Calvert, Esq. M.P. ..	10 10
Marquis of Titchfield ..	50 0	G. Haldimand, Esq. ..	26 5
Marquis of Downshire ..	50 0	W. Haldimand, Esq. ..	26 5
Hon. F. R. Forbes ..	5 5	A. L. Prevost, Esq. ..	5 5
Rev. W. H. Parry ..	10 10	Rev. W. Canning ..	10 0
Walter Bentinck, Esq: ..	10 0	W. Wilberforce, Esq. ..	10 10
Edward M'Mahon, Esq. ..	5 0	W. Sherbrooke, Esq. (of Notts.)	5 0
G. W. F. Villiers, Esq. ..	5 5	W. Wolfgang, Esq. ..	0 10
T. Hyde Villiers, Esq. ..	5 5	C. G. Fairfax, Esq. (Gibling Castle, York)	10 0
Lewis Goldsmith, Esq. ..	5 0	Fras. Cholmeley, Esq. (Brandsby, Yorkshire)	5 0
Charles Plowden, Esq. ..	3 3	Rev. J. Burgess (Appleforth)	5
Hon. J. Hookham Frere ..	50 0	Lord Plunkett (Dublin) ..	25
Lord H. Bentinck ..	50 0		
Hon. J. A. D. Bloomfield ..	5 5		
J. W. Stacker, Esq. ..	5 0		
A. St. John Baker ..	10 0		
At Messrs. Hammersley and Co.			
Sir Brook Taylor ..	25 0		

The following Bankers have obligingly consented to receive Subscriptions:—

London—Messrs. Child and Co. Temple Bar; Messrs. Coutts and Co. Strand; Messrs. Curtis, Roharts, and Co. Lombard-street; Messrs. Drummonds, Charing-cross; Messrs. Goslings and Sharpe, Fleet-street; Messrs. Hammersleys and Co. Pall-mall; Messrs. Herries, Farquhar and Co. St. James's-street; Messrs. Hoare and Co. Fleet-street; Messrs. Ransom and Co. 1, Pall-mall East; Messrs. Rogers and Co. Clement's-lane; Messrs. Smith and Co. George-street, Mansion-house.

Blackburn—Messrs. Cunliffe, Brooke, and Co.—Brighton: Messrs. Wigney and Co.—Bristol: Messrs. Elton, Baillie, and Co.—Derby: Messrs. Smith and Co.—Leicester: Messrs. Mansfield and Babington.—Lincoln: Messrs. Smith, Elliston and Co.—Preston: Messrs. Pedder, Newsham and Co.; Messrs. Clayton and Co.; Messrs. Arrowsmith and Co.—York: Messrs. Wilson, Tweedy, and Co.—Nottingham: Messrs. Smith and Co.

Scotland.—Edinburgh: the Royal Bank of Scotland; the Bank of Scotland: the British Linen Company; Sir W. Forbes and Co.; Messrs. Ramsay, Bonar, and Co.—Glasgow—The Royal Bank; the Bank of Scotland; the Glasgow Bank; the British Linen Company: and all the Branches of the Royal Bank, the Bank of Scotland, and the British Linen Company.

Ireland.—Dublin: Bank of Ireland; Messrs. Ball and Co.; Sir R. Shaw, Bart. and Co.; Messrs. Latouche and Co.; and all the Branches of the Bank of Ireland, and of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.

A Sub-Committee has been provisionally appointed, consisting of the following Noblemen and Gentlemen:—

E. J. Littleton, Esq. M. P.	J. Planta, Esq. M. P.
Lord Howard de Walden	E. J. Denison, Esq. M. P.
Hon. G. A. Ellis, M. P.	J. Backhouse, Esq.
Earl Gower	John Hope, Esq. M. P.
Lord Morpeth, M. P.	Sol. Gen. for Scotland, Edinbro
Hon. W. S. Ponsonby, M. P.	J. Doherty, Esq. M. P. Dublin.
T. S. Rice, Esq. M. P.	Lord W. Bentinck.
A. Baring, Esq. M. P.	

To whom all communications connected with the intended Monument are requested to be addressed, enclosed to Lord Howard de Walden, Foreign Office, London.

ASYLUM FOR THE RECOVERY OF HEALTH.

Patroness—Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta.
President—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G. G.C.B. &c. &c.
Consulting Physician—Doctor Maton.
Physicians in Ordinary—Dr. Seymour, Dr. Badeley.
Consulting Surgeons—Robt. Keate, Esq., B. C. Brodie, Esq.
Surgeons in Ordinary—Wm. Money, Esq., Cæsar Hawkins, Esq.

At a General Meeting of the Governors and Subscribers, held at the Asylum No. 12, Lisson Grove North, Saint Mary le-bonne, on Saturday, the 19th inst for taking into consideration the State of this Charity,

HENRY HOLLAND, Esq. in the Chair;

It was resolved unanimously—That an Address, founded on the basis of Resolutions passed at this Meeting, should be published in several of the daily Newspapers, with the hope that by a Public Appeal in behalf of this excellent and highly useful Charity, a more general Subscription would be promptly rendered in aid of its funds.

ADDRESS.

This Institution was first opened in the year 1821, and is designed for the reception of Patients in limited circumstances of life, but not wholly incapable of contributing towards the expences of their cure and maintenance, the deficiency being supplied by voluntary contributions.

The payments at present required of Patients are—of Females, 14s. per week; of Males, 17s 6d.; and of Children, 10s. 6d. each: persons of either sex having separate rooms, pay 1l. 4s. 6d. per week.

If it is considered that a Patient admitted into the Asylum, is lodged, boarded, provided with medical advice, medicines, nurses, and every requisite in sickness, it cannot be supposed that the moderate weekly payments will defray the whole of the expence of the Establishment, and the annual subscriptions, notwithstanding they have been constantly, though slowly, on the increase, are not yet sufficient to make up the deficiency.

By the munificence of the Sovereign and the immediate patronage of two Members of the Royal Family—by occasional charity sermons, and the liberal support given by a limited number of distinguished individuals—the Governors have hitherto been enabled to carry on this Establishment.

During the interval since it was first opened, and with very limited means, 460 persons have been received into, and relieved by, this Charity, comprehending, among others, the wives and widows of Officers, their children, and those of the Clergy, Governesses, Clerks, Teachers, small Tradesmen, Women subsisting on small annuities, and Foreigners, both in civil and military life; Domestics of the higher class and of irreproachable character: all of whom, from a sense of delicacy, or the habits of better days, would have been averse to going into the large and crowded public Hospitals of the metropolis, and rather submitted to the effects of severe disease and the want of needful aid and attendance at home.

In explanation of the nature and conduct of this Charity, it may be proper to state, that the consulting Physician, Physicians, consulting Surgeons, Surgeons in ordinary, Chaplain, and Secretary, all afford their services gratuitously, and that in order to secure the quiet and privacy of the Patients, none of the Medical Officers are allowed to take pupils.

Surgical operations of great importance have been performed with success, which the surgeons would have hesitated to have undertaken in the crowded wards and unquiet circumstances of a public Hospital, or with the deficient attendance and accommodation to be procured in the private dwellings of the Patients.

Experience having fully shewn the utility of this Asylum, and the continued application of Patients for admission requiring extended means for conducting it with advantage—the Governors feel justified in preferring its claims to the bounty of the Public, in the confident hope that this appeal will meet with an addition of subscriptions adequate to its permanent support.

Subscriptions are received at the Banking-houses of Messrs. Drummonds, Charing-cross; Sir Claude Scott, Bart., Dent, and Co. Cavendish square; and by the resident Surgeon, Mr. Alexander Bruce, who will afford every information to any person inclined to visit the Establishment, which the Public are requested to do, in order to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the Institution, and the advantage it affords the Patients.

By Order,
J. P. BEAVAN, Honorary Secretary.

Subscriptions received at the Meeting:—

Sir W. W. Pepys, Bart. ..	£25 0	Cæsar Hawkins, Esq. ..	£5 5
H. Holland, Esq. ..	25 0	Mrs. Money	8 8
Charles E. Pigou, Esq. ..	15 0	W. Radcliffe, Esq. ..	1 1
Thos. Ponton, Esq. ..	10 0	Rev. W. J. Hutchings (Chaplain)	1 1
John Pepys, Esq. ..	10 0	Alex. Bruce (House Surgeon)	1 1
John B. Wilson, Esq. ..	30 0	Doctor Seymour	5 5
Mr. Robt. Browne ..	2 2	Mrs. Wright	5 0
Doctor Badeley ..	5 5	George Hoare, Esq. ..	10 0
Miss Cave ..	1 1	B. C. Brodie, Esq. ..	10 0
M. R. Melville, Esq. ..	10 10		

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

J. ROBERTS, Fleet-street, upholsterer—J. and R. BIRDLE, Cardiff, timber-merchants—J. PHILLIPS, Tewkesbury.

BANKRUPTS.

H. CHAPLIN, Deptford, miller. Att. Lewis, Crutched-friars—H. HEWITT, Crutched-friars, merchant. Atts. Poole, Greenfield, and Gambles, Gray's Inn-sq.—A. DELISLE, Soho-square, Bermondsey-square, apothecary. Att. Williams, Upper North-place, Gray's Inn-road—S. PENNINGTON, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, horse-dealer. Atts. Wing, Holborn-court, Gray's Inn-square, London; Dunning, Lincoln—J. COOKE, Liverpool, dealer. Att. Lewis, Crutched-friars—P. MILNE, New York-street, Commercial-road, and T. HATHWAY, jun. Wade-street, Poplar, merchants. Atts. Wrentmore and Ellis, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry—N. MENCE, Hendrick, Worcestershire, porter-brewer. Atts. Platt, New Boswell-court, Lincoln's Inn, London; James, Worcester—G. HAGGERWOOD, Sheffield, steel-manufacturer, shoe-manufacturer. Att. Clarke, Bedford-row—T. WILES, Mentmore, Buckinghamshire, farmer. Att. Pulsford, Warwick-court, Holborn, London—W. NOKES, Southend, Kent, miller. Att. Elsee, Old Broad-street, London—E. JONES, Hedge Hill, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. Atts. Jones, Dale-street, Liverpool; Jones, Pump-court, Temple, London—[illegible], Lancaster, stone-merchant. Atts. Brown and Son, Garstang—upon-Humber, Lincolnshire; Hicks and Dean, Gray's Inn-square, London—T. HOLINEUX, Manchester, victualler. Att. May, Brown-street, Manchester—J. SALTER, Puttingham, Staffordshire, farmer. Att. Bigg, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London; Thurstans, Newport—Sir C. W. RICH, Bart. Beaulieu, Bertshire, dealer. Atts. Blandy and Andrews, Reading; Few, Ashmore, and Hamilton, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London—W. RADWELL, Keston, Kent, bricklayer. Att. Dobies, Clement's Inn—J. HACKETT, Leicester, chemist. Atts. Holme, Frampton, and Loftus, New Inn, London; Bond, Leicester—T. FREER, High-street, Shoreditch, cheesemonger. Att. Rushbury, Carthusian-street, Charterhouse-square.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts—Feb. 12, S. and W. S. Furniss, New Bond-street, hatters—Feb. 12, D. Toovey, Watford, Hertfordshire, corn-dealer—Feb. 12, J. Attfield, Richmond, Surrey, carpenter—Feb. 12, W. F. Day, Whitechapel, saddler—Feb. 12, A. Sinclair, Castle-court, Birchin-lane, merchant—Feb. 26, W. Hopkins, Oxford, coach-maker—Feb. 15, M. J. F. Camelo, Devonshire-street, Queen-square, merchant—Feb. 12, J. Woodward and J. Sheriffe, Birmingham, spirit-merchants—Feb. 12, D. H. Wood, Dean street, Westminster, coach-maker—Feb. 12, J. R. de Almeda, Bank-buildings, merchant—Feb. 15, W. Bramley and M. Court, Sowerby, Thirsk, Yorkshire, carriers.

Feb. 12, J. Hart, Gloucester, woollen-draper, at the Castle and Ball Inn, Bath—Feb. 12, R. Rogers, sen. Liverpool, pawnbroker, at the office of Mr. Hinde—Feb. 12, J. Gibbons and W. Sherwood, Liverpool, at the Golden Lion Inn—Feb. 12, E. Oliver, Bryn, Llanwyddelan, Montgomeryshire, cattle-salesman, at the Bear's Head Inn, Newtown, Montgomeryshire—Feb. 15, S. Clegg, T. Mather, jun. and K. Pringle, Etna Ironworks, West Derby, Lancashire, founders, at the Chamberlain-buildings, Liverpool—Feb. 12, T. Wren, Preston, ironmonger, at the Shelley's Arms—Feb. 15, I. Lowe, Walsall, Staffordshire, grocer, at the Union Inn, Birmingham—Feb. 14, J. Nicholson, Rochdale, Lancashire, bookseller, at the office of Mr. Norris, Halifax, Yorkshire.

CERTIFICATES—Feb 12.

E. Pietta, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ship-broker—J. Ford, Reading, bricklayer—J. Radcliffe, Burnley, Lancashire, plasterer—H. Dawes, Great Malvern, Worcestershire, maltster—J. Jameson, Duke-street, Manchester-square, victualler—R. Priestley, High Holborn, bookseller—H. Cruso, Leek, silk-manufacturer—F. Robinson, Ripley, Pentrich, Derbyshire, grocer—W. Taylor, Great Yarmouth, surgeon—R. Burridge, Chenies-street, Bedford-square, builder—W. F. March, Southampton, ship-owner.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Jan. 25, 1828.—The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting and appointing his Grace Arthur Duke of Wellington, K.G.; the Right Honourable Henry Goulburn; Granville Charles Henry Somerset, Esq. (commonly called Lord Granville Charles Henry Somerset); Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, Esq. (commonly called Earl of Mount Charles); and Edward Granville Eliot, Esq. (commonly called Lord Eliot); and also Edmund Alexander M'Naughten, Esq. to be Commissioners for executing the offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.

The King has also been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting to the Right Honourable Henry Goulburn, the offices of Chancellor and Under Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

The King has also been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the office and place of Advocate General or Judge Martial of his Majesty's Forces to the Right Honourable Sir John Beckett, Bart.

The King has also been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal, constituting and appointing the Right Honourable John Charles Herries to be Master and Worker of his Majesty's Mint.

WHITEHALL, Jan. 25.—The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Honourable Thomas Wallace, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style and title of Baron Wallace, of Knaresdale, in the County of Northumberland.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER, Jan. 25.—The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to pass the Seals of his Majesty's Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster, for constituting and appointing the Right Honourable George Earl of Aberdeen, Chancellor of the said Duchy and County Palatine during his Majesty's pleasure.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 25.

The King has been pleased to approve of Mr. John William May as Consul-General in Great Britain, for his Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

The King has also been pleased to approve of Mr. E. H. Campbell as Consul at Newcastle upon-Tyne, for his Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

The King has also been pleased to approve of Mr. William Stuart Day as Consul in the Isle of Wight, for his Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

J. HOLLIS, Goswell-road, stonemason—I. A. FELDON, Sussex House, Kensington, schoolmaster.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

B. M. NIAS, Berners-street, St. Marylebone, upholsterer.

BANKRUPTS.

J. TERRY, Chapel-place, Long-lane, Bermondsey, bricklayer. Atty. Haslam, Leadenhall-street—M. RICKERBY, Pitfield-street, Hoxton, linen-draper. Atty. Jones, Size-lane—S. T. JONES, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, wine-merchant. Atty. Mr. Towne, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street—W. BISHOP, Ripon, Yorkshire, grocer. Attys. Strangways and Walker, Barnard's Inn; Gill, Knaresborough—W. CHAULK, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square, jeweller. Atty. Selby, Southampton-street, Strand—R. SEVER, Paradise-row, Rotherhithe, master mariner. Attys. Messrs. Blunt, Roy, and Blunt, Liverpool-street—T. PARSONS, Bishopsgate-street within, wine-merchant. Attys. Swain and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry—W. COOKE, Kidderminster, carpet-manufacturer. Attys. Bigg, Southampton-buildings; Hallen, Kidderminster—E. JOHNSON, Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer. Attys. Mr. J. Knowles, New Inn; Bunney and Cracknell, Hull.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners—Feb. 15, H. Lark and J. Woodhead, Essex-street, Strand, navy agents—Feb. 15, J. P. Kensington, London, banker—March 6, W. Brydon and D. Mackenzie, Cornhill, druggists—Feb. 19, R. Peppin, Greville-street, Hatton-garden, silversmith—Feb. 15, J. Naish, Bristol, auctioneer—Feb. 19, G. Baillie and J. Jaffray, Finsbury-place, merchants—Feb. 15, T. Deacon, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, clothier—Feb. 15, T. Obee, Weymouth-street, Mary-le-bone, carpenter—Feb. 15, J. Graham, Waterloo-place, upholder—Feb. 22, A. Gibbon, Old City Chambers, merchant—Fec. 15, A. Timothy and M. Stuart, Regent-street, milliners.

Feb. 19, Z. Pearson, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, at the Kingston Hotel' Kingston-upon-Hull—Feb. 19, R. Willis, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, grocer' at the White Hart Inn, Hartlebury—Feb. 19, J. J. and T. Bloomley, Heap, Bury, Lancashire, cotton-spinners, at the Star Inn, Manchester—Feb. 18, R. Knott and R. Turner, Salford, Lancashire, morocco leather factors, at White's Hotel, Manchester—Feb. 18, H. Tunstall, Liverpool, provision dealer, at the office of Mr. Hawdsley, Liverpool—March 27, N. Phillips, Haverfordwest, banker, at the Castle Inn, Haverfordwest—Feb. 21, T. Spring, jun. Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, ironmonger, at the office of Mr. Daubney, Great Grimsby—Feb. 18, J. Smith and A. Unsworth, Manchester, cotton manufacturers, at the office of Mr. Halstead, Manchester—Feb. 15, D. Carr, Birmingham, grocer, at the Royal Hotel, Birmingham—Feb 18, T. Brighten and T. D. Paine, Downham-market, Norfolk, dealers, at the Eagle Inn, Cambridge.

CERTIFICATES—Feb. 15.

G. Pepps, North-street, St. Mary's, Lambeth, horse dealer—J. Dickenson, New Broad-street, brickmaker—J. Knight, Rupert-street, St. James's, Westminster, saddlers' ironmonger—L. Bull, Eastnor, Hertfordshire, farming bailiff—J. Franklin, Dartford, Kent, druggist—T. Gibbon, Warrington, Lancashire, grocer—T. Wardle, Lad-lane, silk manufacturer—S. V. Steele, Abchurch-lane, commission agent—J. H. Torriano, Fenchurch-street, scrivener—J. Brockback, jun. Whitehaven, spirit dealer.

STEALING AN INFANT.—Anne Rawlings, a young woman 18 years of age, convicted at the Wilts County Sessions of stealing an infant, was sentenced to seven years' transportation. The motive which induced her to commit the theft was very extraordinary. She was very desirous of being united to a young man, with whom she had kept company for some time; and in order to prevail upon him to marry her, she bore the appearance, for a regular period, of a woman *enceinte*; and attempted to affiliate on him the embryo offspring. On the 30th of October she went to Uphaven fair, stole the infant, returned home quite alim, and imposed upon the nurse and the neighbourhood the belief that she had been delivered on the road, producing an infant five months old as a living proof.

Mr. T. Dibdin has received a handsome letter of acknowledgment, with copies of the Tales of the Munster Festivals, for the publicity he has given the romance of Sull Dhav, the Coiner, now performing at Sadler's Wells. The new melo-drame of the Earthquake, announced for to-morrow, is expected to be equally successful with the former piece.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 26.—We have authority to state that the Master and Fellows of Trinity College have obtained from their visitor, the Bishop of Ely, a new statute, which has been confirmed by the Crown, and which removes the present restriction with regard to the election of an equal number of Fellows from the northern and southern counties, and enables the Society to elect Fellows, without any such restriction, from any part of England and Wales. The new statute is to take effect at the expiration of five years.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex arrived at the Hoop Hotel on Friday the 18th inst. from Cossey Hall, near Norwich, the seat of Lord STAFFORD, where his Royal Highness had been on a visit for a few days. His Royal Highness dined with the Rev. J. HODGSON, of Trinity college. On Saturday morning the Duke breakfasted at Trinity lodge, and afterwards proceeded with the Master, &c. to the Senate House, and witnessed the ceremony of presenting the Senior Wrangler, (Mr. PEARS, of Trinity college.) On Sunday morning the Duke breakfasted at the vicarage house, Chesterton, and attended divine service at the village church, and afterwards honoured the vicar and a small party with his presence at dinner. On Monday the Duke breakfasted at Professor SEDGWICK'S and in the evening dined with the Vice-Chancellor at Caius college lodge. LORD F. G. OSBORNE, the Bishop of LINCOLN, the Provost of King's college, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and several gentlemen of the University, had the honour of meeting his Royal Highness. On Tuesday morning, about eleven o'clock, the Duke left Trinity gate, in his travelling carriage, for Kensington Palace.

At the congregation on Saturday last, Messrs. ATHERLEY and GLENNIE, of Trinity college, and Mr. HUTCHINS, of Jesus college, were admitted Bachelors of Arts.

The Rev. G. O. TOWNSHEND, B.A. Fellow of King's college, has been appointed Chaplain in ordinary to the King, in the room of the Rev. J. SATTERTHWAITE, deceased.

The Rev. G. A. PASKE, B.A. is licensed to the chapel of Needham Market, in Suffolk, on the nomination of the Rev. C. DAVY, rector of Barking, with the chapel of Darmsden annexed, being the mother church of the chapel of Needham Market, a chapel of ease to the said rectory belonging.

The sum of 2800l. is raised towards the erection of a Free Church at Cheltenham. The Bishop of GLOUCESTER subscribed 100l.

The Treasury has made a grant towards building a Church in the parish of St. Martin, Hereford.

The Rev. Dr. TRENCHARD has presented the Rev. W. BOWEN, of Kentchurch, with the Vicarage of Ewais Harold, Herefordshire, void by the resignation of the Rev. W. THOMAS.

A dispensation has passed the Great Seal to enable the Rev. GEO. WOOD, M.A. Rector of Cann St. Rumbold, to hold the Rectory of Dorchester Holy Trinity, with Frome Whitefield thereto annexed.

OXFORD, Jan. 26.—Lord Viscount BORINGDON, son of the Earl of MORLEY, has this term been admitted a Member of Christ Church.

At an ordination by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of BRISTOL, held at the Cathedral, on Sunday last, the following gentlemen were ordained:—*Deacons*—C. P. JONES, B.A. of Catherine-hall, Cambridge; J. VAUGHAN, St. John's college, Cambridge. *Priests*—R. ALLWOOD, B.A. Caius college, Cambridge; G. P. MANLEY, B.A. Jesus college, Cambridge; J. BLENNERHASSETT, B.A. Trinity college, Dublin; C. J. GOODHART, B.A. Trinity college, Cambridge; W. S. HADLEY, B.A. Queen's college, Oxford; C. G. F. VINE, B.A. Magdalen-hall, Oxford; T. HOPE, B.A. University college, Oxford; J. K. CHARLTON, B.A. Queen's college, Oxford.

The Rev. R. YARKER, M.A. late of Queen's college, in this University, has been collated by the Lord Bishop of CHESTER to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Olave's, Chester.

The Rev. W. HEATH, Rector of West Dean and East Grinstead, Wilts, to the Vicarage of Caln, Devonshire.

The Rev. W. WATKINS, Vicar of Chichester Cathedral, and Rector of Ructon, has been presented by the Dean and Chapter to the Rectory of Rumbold's Whyke, near Brighton, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. WALKER.

In the "Confessions of an Old Maid," just published, it will be seen that more liveliness and piquancy lark under the staid exterior of some antiquated dames than is generally imagined. People are too apt to overlook a very obvious truism, namely, that *old maids* have once been *young* maids, and that if any one of them could bring herself to detail her love affairs and her fastidious flirtations, a more amusing picture would be given than could be supplied by the monotonous story of most married women.

In the fourth number of the new literary journal, the *Athenæum*, just published, has been commenced a series of peculiarly attractive papers, under the title of "Pictures of Society, drawn from Life, by a Nobleman." The first article (the scene of which is the chateau of the beautiful Madame Recamier), contains sketches and anecdotes of various eminent persons, among whom are Fox, Erskine, Adair, the Duchess of Gordon, the Duchess of Bedford, Madame Recamier, La Harpe, the Duc de Montmorency, Moreau, Madame Campan, Prince Dolgoroucki, Ouvrard, Madame de Stael, &c. &c.

THE ATHENÆUM.—The success of this new Literary Journal has been most complete. Of the first two numbers, upwards of 6,000 numbers have been disposed of, and a re-print of 2500 copies has just been made.

HERBERT LACY.—The sketches of female character and society in this novel are considered to be without a rival, at least in the writings of the male sex. It is not easy to imagine how the author has obtained so accurate a knowledge of the peculiar mode of thinking and talking indulged in by the ladies of the day; but nothing can be more spirited and amusing than his sketches of fashionable gossip, and of the private meetings of the *bas bleus*.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—Mr. Buckingham, we understand, intends, on the meeting of Parliament, to enlarge the plan of his *Political* Journal, *The Sphynx*; instead of publishing a number once a Week, at the price of 1s., he will give two papers at the price of 9d. each. They will be published on Wednesday and Saturday, so as to contain the two London Gazettes, so important to country residents. But the grand object of the Editor is to give in his two numbers such a complete digest of the news of the week as shall supply the place of a three-times-a-week, or even a daily evening paper, including an analysis of the forthcoming very important Parliamentary Debates, with comments, on an original plan, which shall give to his Journal a marked and singular interest, distinct from all other newspapers hitherto published. The Paper will in future be called *The Sphynx and London News Gazette*. Orders are now receiving by the News-venders and by the Clerks of the Roads.

DREADFUL FIRE.—The neighbourhood of Crutched-friars was on Thursday morning thrown into great consternation by the alarm of fire having been given. The conflagration has not proved so destructive of property as it has in the loss of life, not less than five inmates of the house having been burned to death. The fire was discovered to have broken out at about half-past two, at the French Horn public-house, in Hart-street, Crutched-friars, and such was the rapid spread of the flames that but few of the inhabitants escaped with life. The landlord's daughter, a girl of 18 years, the servant girl, two lodgers (young men), and the pot-boy, met their death. One young man, a cork-cutter, jumped out of the second-floor window, and was taken up in a lifeless state: he was taken to the Hospital, and is reported to have since died. The landlord's daughter was observed to reach the bar, but she fell, suffocated by the smoke. The bodies of four of the unfortunate individuals have been dug out of the ruins, most of them dreadfully burned. The landlord, whose name is Cave, and the rest of the inmates, escaped with the utmost difficulty. It is not known how the fire originated. The house was composed of wood, and burnt with an astonishing rapidity, but the destruction was confined to the public-house alone, the adjoining houses being only slightly injured. There was a plentiful supply of water, but it was of no avail in correcting the flames until the roof had fallen in. The front wall has been pulled down in order to prevent accidents. The loss of life is perhaps greater than any which has occurred for the last two or three years, at least in the vicinity of London. The whole of the furniture and stock in trade has been lost: but Mr. Cave is, we understand, insured. On Friday morning at ten o'clock, the remains of the youth who acted as pot-boy to Mr. Cane were dug out of the ruins. The body presented an appalling aspect. The face was not much injured, but nearly the whole of the flesh, from the chest downwards, was burnt off. From the position in which the body was found, it would appear that the unfortunate youth never rose from his bed, probably being sound asleep after the fatigues of the day. Not far from the body the bed was picked up, and the right hand was close to the side of the head, as if he had pillowed his head with his hand. The left arm was lying nearly parallel to the body. This is the fifth body that has been dug out, and it is believed that another unfortunate still remains in the rubbish. No clue has yet been found to ascertain the origin of the fire.

POLICE.

MURDER IN MONTAGUE-PLACE.—W. Jones, charged with this murder, has undergone several examinations at Bow-street, in the course of the week, during the whole of which he preserved great composure. The prisoner is the son of the late Mr. Stephen Jones, known in the literary world as the author of the dictionary called "Jones's Sheridan Improved." The woman with whom he cohabited, although dreadfully agitated, gave her evidence with great caution, yet the following part of its appears strongly to bear aga nst the prisoner, as leaving a portion of his time unaccounted for on the fatal evening of the murder. She stated that they left home together about eight o'clock in the evening, and proceeded to Fleet-street, where she parted with Jones at the corner of Bride-lane, and did not again see him until past twelve o'clock, when after drinking together, in company with another female, at a house in Poppin's-court, Jones accompanied her home. In the course of the examinations another important piece of evidence was also elicited:—In a drawer in the room where the murder was committed, was found a razor, and on the floor the sheath. The prisoner it appears sent on the Sunday evening to borrow a razor of a woman named Williams, who returned one by her eldest daughter, a girl about 16 years of age. The daughter states that her mother sent her with a razor in a case to Jones's lodgings in Mitre-street, Lambeth, where she found him in bed, and gave the razor to him. This was about five o'clock on the Sunday afternoon. The witness was asked if she should know the razor-case again; she replied she should. The case found in the room was then produced, and upon its being placed in her hands, she immediately declared it was the same—she knew it well, having seen it frequently; it was her father's. The above were the only strong points of evidence against the prisoner up to Thursday evening.

On Friday morning the investigation was again resumed, the only material point in which, was the examination of Mary Parker, as to the description of the razor-case, which she admitted on the previous day to have seen in their lodging. She stated it to be a dark-coloured one, and that she should know it again if she saw it—[The razor-case was here produced]—on seeing which, the witness exclaimed in great terror—"yes, that is the case." The prisoner was at the moment leaning anxiously over the bar to listen to what she would say, and when he heard the almost fatal recognition, he threw his head back in a sort of desperate toss. As she spoke the above words she pointed to a small dent near the end of the case, and fell back in agony in her chair. The office rung with her screams, and every one but the prisoner was sensibly affected. He, however, resumed a stern sort of sullenness, and shortly afterwards his composure. The witness, who had been taken into the air, was recovered in a few minutes, and resumed her evidence. Each time of entering, she screened her face from the gaze of the prisoner with her hand.—The Magistrate (Mr. Halls) considering that several points in the case were deficient in proof, in justice to the prisoner postponed its further investigation until Monday the 4th of February.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, CONDUIT-STREET.—MESSRS. SAUNDERS & OTLEY beg leave respectfully to acquaint their subscribers and the public that the *Addenda* to the Catalogue of this extensive and valuable Library for 1828, is now ready, and may be had gratis; containing every new and interesting work to the present day. Subscribers in every part of the kingdom, or Continent, supplied with the best works in the various languages, including the new publications, and in any quantity. Catalogues, and cards of terms, to be had on application.

The new novel called *Crockford's, or Life in the West*, is attributed to the pen of a certain sporting nobleman, who, with the pleasing fiction of a novel, has combined facts of a most extraordinary nature, in regard to gaming in the higher circles. The sketches given upon that subject may be considered as "the confessions" of the noble author, who, in the decline of life, to benefit society, determines to unfold scenes in which his Lordship in early years it is well known was deeply concerned.

It has been remarked, with great truth, that *De Lisle, or the Sensitive Man*, is a novel of such extraordinary fertility that it ought to have occupied the number of volumes sacred to the memory of Clarissa Harlowe. There is love of every kind described and exemplified, and marriages take place under every variety of feeling, in a large aristocratical connexion. Amongst an innumerable variety of important and deeply interesting scenes and sketches, we have—clandestine marriages, forced marriages, mysterious marriages, matrimonial divisions, living disunited under one roof, separations, elopements, neglect of parental duty, nurseries, tacit engagements, clandestine engagements, fashionable artlessness, passionless ladies, duels, priests abroad, feelings on religion, Catholic burial, monastic life, cabals in convents, Peers, Peeresses, Members of Parliament, ladies' canvassing, old Generals, sea Captains' ladies, honour of country cousins, country balls, private fashionable theatricals, fashionable retorts, famous parsons, wards, &c. Our hero is constantly on the scene, which is not confined merely to England; he figures in the capitals and provinces of France, Holland, Germany, Italy, Sicily, Spain, and even on the waters of the Mediterranean.

CASTLE AVALON.—A sketch of the story of this romance—of which a translation is just announced as being in the press—will be found in an article on French, Italian, German, and Danish novels, in the First Number of the "Foreign Review," just published by Black, Young, and Young. The same new periodical contains many able and interesting articles on Continental literature, especially on that of Spain, Portugal, and Sweden. Among the other papers may be mentioned those on the Peninsular War, Swiss Agriculture, and Turkey, all of which are replete with information, particularly the latter, which at the present moment cannot fail to possess great attraction for the general reader. The miscellaneous portion of the Review is well got up, and contains notices of various recent publications in Russia, a country whose literary productions may still be said to be quite unknown here.

A Court of Common Council was held on Thursday, which was specially convened in consequence of a requisition received by the Lord Mayor, "To consider the propriety of presenting petitions to both Houses of Parliament, founded on the resolutions of the Court on the 9th of May last, relative to the Corporation and Test Acts."—The Lord Mayor having taken the Chair, the minutes of the last Court were read and confirmed. Mr. Favell then, after preparatory observations, moved that petitions be presented to both Houses of Parliament, praying for the repeal of certain parts of the Corporation and Test Acts, particularly those which relate to the Sacramental qualification. Mr. Peacock seconded the motion; which, on a show of hands, was carried by a great majority.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPLOSIONS.—The family of Mr. Johnson, oilman, of Salisbury-street, St. James's, were thrown into a state of dreadful alarm by a succession of violent explosions in their house. The loud reports were heard outside the house, and actually forced up some of the pavement. Mr. Johnson, with the watchman, proceeded to examine the premises, and were assailed with a strong fœtid smell, which was so powerful as to prevent their proceeding, and on their attempting to return another explosion took place, which knocked Mr. Johnson to the ground. The watchman and another person, however, escaped, and having somewhat recovered themselves, returned and found Mr. Johnson lying on his face in the cellar in a state of insensibility. He was soon recovered, being only bruised. It was ascertained that the explosions were occasioned by foul air, which had collected in the cellar. So violent were the explosions that the entire of the lower part of the building was shattered and destroyed.

ORNITHOLOGY.—On Thursday last, there was shot in the Humber, near Whitton Sands, as fine a specimen of the wild swan as ever came under the observation of the ornithologist. The plumage of this beautiful bird was of a pure and spotless white, throughout; the down, covering the breast and back, being of remarkable depth and fine texture. The quill feathers of the wings were of extraordinary size, and the feet presented a web of such expanse, as must have endued the bird with immense power in the water. The wings, when extended, measured from tip to tip eight feet; from the point of the bill to the extremity of the claws, five feet six inches; and the weight of the bird was twenty-four pounds. A flock of eight, we understand, were observed in the river, one of which was killed from a boat by a man who attends the ferry. He fired at the flock from a long distance, with a large duck-piece. Upon examination, it was found that the creature had been struck in the neck by a single cork, which had penetrated the œsophagus, and produced an internal effusion of blood, causing suffocation.—(*Hull Packet.*)

TO THE LADIES.—That great disfigurement to Female beauty, superfluous Hair on the Face, Neck or Arms, removed in a few minutes, by ATKINSON'S DEPILATORY, with equal certainty and safety, leaving the skin softer and whiter than before the application. Sold by the proprietor, at 39, New Bond-street, and 44, Gerrard-street, Soho-square; and by appointment, by Grange, 128, Oxford-street; Truefit, 25, Burlington Arcade; Miss Williams, 25, Bazaar, Soho-square; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; and most perfumers.

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NERVOUS and HYPOCHONDRIAC DISORDERS are removed by the DIGESTIVE and BILIOUS PILLS prepared from the Prescription of the late eminent Dr. CLARKE. These Pills strengthen the stomach, induce a proper secretion of the bile and a healthy action of the liver, and by promoting a free circulation they do away lowness of spirits, brace the nerves, and restore health and vigour to the constitution. Also enclosed, "An Address to Invalids" on the best means of regulating their Health by Diet, Air, Exercise, Cold Bathing, &c., written by an eminent Physician.—Sold in Boxes at 2s. 9d. each, by Sutton and Co. Southampton-street, Holborn; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Jackman, 19, Goswell-street; Fidding, 1, and Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Bunton, 103, High-street, Borough; Smith, 161, Tottenham-court-road.—Ask for Dr. Clarke's Digestive and Bilious Pills.

CANDLES, 6½d. per lb. Waxed Wick Moulds, 8d. at DAVIES'S old-established Warehouse, 63, St. Martin's-lane, opposite New Slaughter's Coffee-house. Every article of the best quality, at the following prices for cash: Fine wax candles, 2s. 6d. per lb; sperm candles, 2s. 6d.; palace wax lights, 2s. 2d.; yellow, 6½d.; curd, 8½d.; Windsor and palm soap, 1s. 4d. per lb.; brown Windsor, 1s. 2d.; sealing wax, 4s. 6d.; finest pale sperm oil, 7s. per gallon. Orders forwarded to all parts of the world.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

It is with great satisfaction we are enabled to state that HIS MAJESTY is in good health, although inconvenienced by gout, which, in the present weather, might be disagreeably aggravated by a journey to town.

The Royal Speech to be delivered at the opening of Parliament on the 29th, has been prepared and determined upon, immediately after which such an adjournment will be moved as may be necessary to give time for the re-election of such members of the House of Commons as have accepted office since the prorogation. This may be pretty sport enough for those who have got the places, but for those who since their acceptance of office have been again ejected, the proceeding will, we should think, be somewhat annoying.

OF the new Ministry the following members have been Gazetted:—His Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON, K.G., the Right Hon. HENRY GOULBURN, Lord GRANVILLE SOMERSET, the Earl of MOUNTCHARLES, Lord ELIOT, and Mr. M'NAUGHTEN, as Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. In the new commission, besides the change in the First Lord and in the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, the only alteration is the substitution of the name of Lord GRANVILLE SOMERSET for that of MR. MAURICE FITZGERALD.

Mr. GOULBURN'S appointment as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that of Mr. HERRIES to be Master of the Mint, likewise appear; as also the re-appointment of the Right Hon. Sir JOHN BECKET, to the office of Judge Advocate General.

The GAZETTE also announces the appointment of the Earl of ABERDEEN to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, during his Majesty's pleasure, and the elevation to the Peerage of the Right Hon. THOMAS WALLACE, by name, style and title of Baron WALLACE, of Knaresdale, in the County of Northumberland.

The appointments decided upon, but not yet Gazetted, are those of the Right Hon. ROBERT PEEL to the Home Department, Earl BATHURST to the Presidency of the Council, Lord ELLENBOROUGH to the custody of the Privy Seal, Lord MELVILLE to the Board of Controul, Mr. ARBUTHNOT to the Woods and Forests—the Right Hon. C. GRANT to the Presidency of the Board of Trade.

The Earl of DUDLEY, Lord LYNDHURST, Mr. HUSKISSON, Lord PALMERSTON, the Right Hon. VESEY FITZGERALD, the Hon. W. LAMB, retain the offices which they held in the late Government. Mr. DAWSON and Mr. PLANTA are said to be the Secretaries of the Treasury, and Mr. W. PEEL and Mr. PHILLIPS Under Secretaries of the Home Department.

Happy as we, in common with the whole country, are at finding the administration of the Government placed in the hands of those upon whom the firmest reliance is to be placed; and confident as we are in the security of England while her councils are guided and directed by WELLINGTON and PEEL—still, we confess—and we have no desire to disguise our feelings—that the arrangements of the present Government fall very short of our expectations, and the expectations of those, who have regarded with attention the events of the last few months.

In the first place, as it seems to us, many of the persons actually appointed are not in the positions which they could most advantageously fill—and, in the second place, it seems to us, that names have been omitted in the arrangement, which the country would have rejoiced to see included.

Lord ELDON, to whom the people of England look up with respect and veneration—whose experience, whose wisdom, whose firmness and integrity, are proverbial, and whose constitutional principles would have had a weight in the Cabinet, cheering and consoling indeed to the country—is overlooked and omitted.

This seems to us inexplicable; for putting aside the consideration of the dignified retirement of that great man, at the period when Mr. PEEL and others of His Majesty's Ministers quitted office upon conscientious motives, it has been not only the implied but expressed desire, in forming the present Government, to instil into it the principles of Mr. PITT; and yet, in making up the Ministry, Lord ELDON and Lord WESTMORELAND, two Ministers of Mr. PITT'S own Cabinet, have been specially excluded from a participation in it.

The arrangement which has caused this exclusion, brings into the Government Lord ABERDEEN and Lord ELLENBOROUGH, noble Lords of talent and accomplishments, but whose powers of parliamentary oratory we are left to judge chiefly by their attacks *upon each other*—in Lord ELLENBOROUGH'S political career, he has been principally remarkable for speaking in favour of measures and voting against them, and *vice versâ*—if this conduct arose from a consciousness of the effect likely to be produced by his advocacy or opposition, it is a strong proof of modesty and good sense; it will, however, be found to have been his Lordship's general principle, and one upon which he has acted up to the very last—for one of his Lordship's most memorable acts was, speaking against the late Queen CAROLINE and voting *in her favour*.

Supposing—and we venture to suppose very humbly—that the acquisition of these two new lords had been waived—that Lord ELDON had become President of the Council—that Lord BATHURST had been Privy Seal, (if it had been resolved not to restore Lord WESTMORELAND)—that Mr. ARBUTHNOT, (than whom a more deserving servant of the Crown does not live), had been Master of the Mint—that Mr. HERRIES had taken the Duchy of Lancaster, and that the Woods and Forests had been filled by Lord LOWTHER—suppose such a case as this, would it not, we ask, be more gratifying to the country?—would it not have contained a shew of respect and regard for the feelings by which those noblemen and gentlemen were actuated, in conscientiously resigning, from amongst whom some are now, in truth, recalled to office, while others appear to be overlooked and neglected?

We know, too well to be told, the joy and delight of the country in having the Duke of WELLINGTON at the head of an Administration which embraces the talents, the firmness, and integrity of Mr. PEEL; and we are quite aware that, possessing these advantages, the people are little disposed to examine the minor points connected with the Government. The DUKE is, unquestionably, the fittest man in the world to be *Premier* at this crisis—the decision of his character, so well known and thoroughly understood by the Continental Governments, will give a death-blow to diplomatic intrigue. The rivalry which existed between Austria and Great Britain, in the persons of Prince METTERNICH and Mr. CANNING, will cease to be. Russia, the Porte, America herself, will feel the alteration of measures which this change of men cannot fail to effect, and England, rallying from the mischiefs of overstrained liberality and fine-spun policy, shall, please GOD, be "herself again."

With respect to the EARL OF DUDLEY, it seems considered on all hands that his retaining office is merely temporary. We believe his lordship's personal wishes are for retirement; but perhaps the desire to afford every possible explanation of the proceedings of the last few months may have induced him to remain for the present. There were very strong rumours flying about yesterday that LORD GODERICH was to retain a seat in the Cabinet, but without office. Whether this be true or not we do not pretend to know; but when we look back to the early career of Mr. ROBINSON, and call to mind his unequivocal success in the high offices he formerly filled, we should certainly rejoice at a measure which might give the country the advantage of his talents, freed from the load which an ill-proportioned share of responsibility latterly imposed upon them.

Taking our view of the case we really do not think that many weeks will elapse without some other changes—changes, too, which we honestly confess we should be pleased to see, since we are sure they would be highly beneficial to the Government and the country at large. There is a tone adopted and a cry set up about the public offices (at least so we are told) against what gentlemen in the inferior *grades* of the departments are pleased to call the "*stupid ultra Tories.*" The taste of this is bad, to say nothing of its wisdom—ultra-Toryism raised this country to its highest pitch of glory—a relaxation from the principles of ultra-Toryism has, in a few months, lowered and involved her, and nothing but ultra-Toryism will replace her in her former position.

The Duke of DEVONSHIRE has resigned the Lord Chamberlainship, and Lord ROSSLYN!!!—*to whom it was actually offered*—has declined the Ordnance.

The TIMES affects to make a mystery about the *non-gazetting* Mr. PEEL'S appointment, or the appointments of Lords BATHURST and MELVILLE. Lord ELLENBOROUGH'S is also postponed, but for no more serious reason than the others.

Mr. FRANKLAND LEWIS is to be Vice President of the Board of Trade—and Mr. WILLIAM LAMB, whose conduct as Chief Secretary for Ireland appears to have given general satisfaction, remains in that office.

Sir JAMES SCARLETT has resigned the Attorney-Generalship, and is succeeded by Sir NICHOLAS CUNNINGHAM TINDAL, Mr. SUGDEN succeeding Sir NICHOLAS as Solicitor.

Since writing the above, a Supplementary Gazette has been published, which we subjoin:—

"*At the Court at Windsor, the 26th day of January*, 1828. *Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.*

"His MAJESTY in Council was this day pleased to declare HENRY EARL BATHURST, Lord President of His MAJESTY'S Most Honourable Privy Council, and his Lordship took his place at the Board accordingly.

"This day the Right Honourable EDWARD Lord ELLENBOROUGH was, by his MAJESTY'S command, sworn of his MAJESTY'S Most Honourable Privy Council, and his Lordship took his place at the Board accordingly.

"His MAJESTY having been pleased to deliver the custody of the Privy Seal to the Right Honourable EDWARD Lord ELLENBOROUGH, the Oath of the Keeper of the Privy Seal was this day administered to him.

"His MAJESTY having been pleased to deliver the custody of the Seals of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster to the Right Honourable GEORGE, Earl of ABERDEEN, the Oath of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster was this day, by His MAJESTY'S command, administered to his Lordship accordingly.

"His MAJESTY having been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable ROBERT PEEL to be one of His MAJESTY'S Principal Secretaries, he was this day, by His MAJESTY'S command, sworn one of His MAJESTY'S Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

FREE TRADE.

SILK TRADE.—We regret to inform our readers that there are now, in the *township of Macclesfield*, the following unoccupied property—

Empty Houses.....	920
Ditto Factories.....	15
Ditto Rooms in do.....	641

We have not been able to obtain a return from the adjoining townships of Sutton and Hurdsfield, which comprise the remainder of the town of Macclesfield. We believe we may safely add that, during the last two years, there have not been more than twenty new houses built in Macclesfield. These observations we are compelled to make in reply to the various and erroneous reports which are afloat, relative to the state of trade in this neighbourhood, and in confirmation of the position which we have uniformly sustained, that the "Free Trade" system, however eulogized by a party, has proved ruinous to the town, and unless some corrective be administered, will ultimately banish the Silk Trade from the country.—*Macclesfield Courier.*

In addition to this melancholy statement, the following FACT proves, beyond all doubt, the cause of such an effect, and proclaims the hopelessness of the system which its advocates declared *had succeeded* with the English silk manufacture, which now *defied foreign competition*:—

"It will be remembered that his Majesty, some time since, gave a very extensive order to the manufacturers of Spitalfields for the tapestry and hangings which are intended for the new State apartments in Windsor Castle. One of the manufacturers *sent part of the order to be executed at Lyons*; but the circumstance having reached the Royal ear, an order was instantly issued to the effect that the goods should be wrought, if at all, in this country."

Now, why was part of the order sent to be executed in France? Because the English manufacturer *could make more profit by doing so and paying* 30 *per cent. import duty, than by making the goods himself in England!* And yet our free trade quackery has enabled us to defy foreign rivalry!!

We think this FACT—unanswerable.

THE STANDARD of last night doubts that the Ordnance was offered to Lord ROSSLYN—as *we know the fact* that it *was*, we shall not extract the STANDARD'S reasons for believing that it was *not!*

THE following anecdote is extracted by the LEEDS INTELLIGENCER of last Thursday, from the LIVERPOOL ALBION of the Monday preceding. The political career of MR. CANNING is now become matter of history, and the description of the scene is so curious, that as an illustration of history, we make no scruple of submitting it.

"The anecdote which we are about to mention, we heard related since his death. Yet the person from whom it is derived had such means of knowing the truth on the subject, that we have not ourselves the slightest doubt that what we shall now relate is strictly true. It will be in the recollection of all our readers, that Mr. Canning was, in 1822, appointed to fill the important situation of Governor General of India, and that he visited Liverpool in the month of August in that year, for the purpose of taking leave of his friends and constituents, previous to his intended departure for India. He resided during his visit at Seaforth House, the seat of John Gladstone, Esq. near Crosby. On Friday the 30th of August, a grand farewell dinner was given to the Right Honourable Gentleman in the Lyceum News-room. *On the morning of that day, Mr. Canning received a letter from his old and tried friend the Earl of Liverpool, offering to him on his own terms the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*, which had become vacant by the sudden death of the Marquess of Londonderry. Gratifying as this unconditional tender of office was to his feelings, the circumstance of its reaching him just on the eve of the farewell dinner caused no little embarrassment to the Right Honourable Gentleman. In the delicate situation in which he was thus placed, he confided the secret of the letter to an honourable gentleman who had joined him at Seaforth-house, and who had long enjoyed a large share of his confidence. They walked down together to the sea-side, on the sands of which they discussed the propriety of keeping the secret of the actual tender of office at home, in order that the farewell dinner, which was appointed to take place in the evening, might not lose any of its interest from the disclosure, *and it undoubtedly would have lost some, if the fact had become generally known to the company.* The secret was kept, the dinner went off with *eclat*, and Mr. CANNING delivered on this occasion one of his most brilliant orations. His *valedictory address was beautiful as well as affecting*; and the bulk of the company, when Mr. CANNING departed from the room, thought they should "see his face no more." We recollect perfectly well, that when he came to the part of his speech in which he alluded to the hope which the chairman had expressed, of yet seeing his great talents employed in the service of his country at home, Mr. CANNING seemed to speak with unusual hesitation. A breathless silence reigned throughout the room; and, at the very moment when attention was wrought up to the highest pitch, and when every ear was on the alert to catch some interesting disclosure respecting ministerial arrangements, the Right Honourable Gentleman disappointed the hopes of the auditory, concluding the sentence somewhat abruptly, by stating, that '*upon his honour he had nothing to tell.*' This anecdote, whilst it accounts for the embarrassment which was observable in Mr. CANNING'S tone and manner when he was reluctantly compelled to allude to what he called the Chairman's '*most unexpected*, though amicable provocation,' shews how incorrect were the inferences which the politicians of the day drew from passages in that celebrated speech. *The tender of office at home had, it would appear, been actually made to Mr. Canning, before he had delivered his speech*—but, as he had not, prior to the dinner, made up his mind to accept or reject the important station to which he had been invited by the Earl of LIVERPOOL, whose communication was friendly rather than official, there was not, in our opinion, any thing improper in the Right Honourable Gentleman not disclosing to the company the fact of his having received a confidential letter from his Noble Friend."

POLITICAL BON-MOT.

SOME one jocularly observed to the Marquess WELLESLEY, that in his arrangements of the Ministry, "The DUKE had thrown him overboard."—"Yes," said the MARQUESS, "but I trust I have strength enough left to swim *to the other side.*"

IT is not generally known, we believe, that to the LOWTHER family MR. PITT was indebted for his first seat in Parliament; it appears that MR. CRADDOCK, in his Memoir published two or three years since, attributed the introduction of MR. PITT into the House of Commons to the DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, through the medium of the DUKE OF RUTLAND. The EARL OF LONSDALE, however, anxious to secure for his house the honour of having first opened the path of greatness and immortality to the future minister, addressed the following letter and enclosure to MR. CRADDOCK, in which the matter is set at rest and decided. As some contemporary says, in observing upon this correspondence, the seating MR. PITT in Parliament is not by very many, the only noble piece of service the House of LOWTHER has done its country.

"Lowther, August 18, 1826.

"SIR—Trusting that you will ascribe the liberty I am now taking to its true motive, I shall make no further apology for troubling you on the present occasion.

"In your very interesting and entertaining Memoirs, you mention your first introduction to MR. PITT at Chevely, after his unsuccessful attempt to represent the University of Cambridge: and you further state, that it was to the kindness of the DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, at the intercession of the DUKE OF RUTLAND, that he was first indebted for his seat in Parliament.

"In the year 1780 (September) I was returned for the city of Carlisle, and also for the borough of Appleby, in consequence of my connection with the late LORD LONSDALE; and having made my election for the former, MR. PITT succeeded to the vacant seat. Although I had a perfect recollection of all the circumstances which led to the introduction of this distinguished individual to my relative, I was unwilling to trouble you with any communication upon the subject, till I could do it in the most satisfactory manner. I have, therefore, deferred it, till I could lay my hands on some letters I had formerly seen, and which I found amongst an immense mass of unsorted papers at this house.

"Had the trifling inaccuracy, to which I have ventured to call your attention, referred to a person of less eminence than MR. PITT, it would scarcely have served as an excuse for giving you this trouble; but as almost every circumstance in the life of so remarkable a person is, in a degree, of public importance, I have presumed to think that this communication may not be unacceptable to you. Allow me to add, that having met you frequently at the hospitable table of SIR EDMUND HARTOPP, when he resided near Exeter, forms one of the pleasing recollections of my early days.

"I have the honour to be, with great respect, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, "LONSDALE."

"Arlington-street, Nov. 29, 1780.

"The DUKE OF RUTLAND presents his compliments to SIR JAMES LOWTHER; and if he will give him leave he will introduce MR. PITT to him to-morrow morning at any hour which may suit his convenience."

"Arlington-street, Nov. 30, 1780.

"The DUKE OF RUTLAND presents his compliments to SIR JAMES LOWTHER; he will be very happy to have the honour of seeing him in Arlington-street, and will take care that MR. PITT shall meet him."

"Belvoir Castle, March 2, 1781.

"DEAR SIR—I must take the liberty of congratulating you on the success of MR. PITT'S first appearance in the House of Commons.

The satisfaction I have felt in his having fulfilled all the encomiums made of him is very great, and I trust, Sir, your's will not be less, in the thoughts of having placed him in that situation where his abilities may operate with utility to his country. I cannot conclude this without assuring you that I shall ever remember the obligations I have received from you with the sincerest gratitude and affection.—I am, Sir, your most obliged faithful friend, "RUTLAND."

"SOMEBODY hoaxed the Old TIMES, on Saturday, with a letter *signed* SOMERSET, which the Old TIMES people believed to come from Lord SOMERSET; who, because he is by courtesy a *Lord*, they fancy to be a Peer. The CHRONICLE made the same blunder about the House of SOMERSET protecting Lord CHARLES for family affection-sake. The name of the House of SOMERSET is SEYMOUR; the House of Lord CHARLES SOMERSET is BEAUFORT.—What fools these Cocknies make of themselves.

COURT CIRCULAR.

A Cabinet Council was held at two o'clock Friday afternoon, at the Foreign Office, Downing-street, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of WELLINGTON, Earl BATHURST, Earl DUDLEY, Viscount MELVILLE, Viscount PALMERSTON, Lord ELLENBOROUGH, Earl of ABERDEEN, Mr. PEEL, MR. HUSKISSON, Mr. CHARLES GRANT, Mr. GOULBURN, and Mr. HERRIES. The Ministers sat in deliberation for four hours and a half. The summonses for the assembling of a Cabinet were issued Friday morning from the Foreign Office.

Earl BATHURST attended at the Council Office Friday morning, but did not do any official act as Lord President of the Council, not having been confirmed in his office before the KING in Council.

The Right Honourable Sir JOHN BECKET has been appointed by his MAJESTY to the office of Judge Advocate-General, vacant by the resignation of the Honourable JAMES ABERCROMBIE.

Mr. GOULBURN attended on Friday at the office of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Downing-street, and had an interview with Mr. HERRIES.

Friday Mr. Secretary HUSKISSON transacted business at the Secretary of State's Office for the Colonial Department.

Earl DUDLEY transacted business at the Foreign Office on Friday. His Lordship had a conference with Prince ESTERHAZY, the Austrian Ambassador.

Mr. WYNN visited Viscount GODERICH on Friday, at his residence in Downing-street.

The KING patronizes the ensuing Choral Fund Concert.

OPPOSITION CIRCULAR

The Marquess of LANSDOWNE yesterday walked up Berkeley-square and down Bruton-street, into Bond-street, and returned to Lansdowne House by Brook-street.

Lord MUSTARD transacted business with his coachmaker and silversmith.

Friday Mr. TIERNEY had an interview with Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, on the pavement in St. James's-street, nearly in front of BOODLE'S.

Mr. BROUGHAM yesterday was occupied all day in an appeal case for removing a pauper from Hockley-in-the-Hole to Stepney—at the rising of the Court, the Learned Gentleman proceeded to BROOKES's to read the TIMES newspaper.

On Saturday the Right Hon. J. ABERCROMBIE transacted business with several of the *heads of departments* at Devonshire House.

His Grace the Duke of BEDFORD wrote two letters on Friday, both of which were forwarded to London by the General Post.

Mr. WILBRAHAM BOOTLE has been several days closely occupied in learning how to spell his new title.

Several of the Ex-Ministers are expected to visit the French play next week.

FROM the present appearance of *symptoms*, the West India *fever* is likely to rage with peculiar violence during the ensuing Session; and considering the activity of talent devoted to the Colonial department as well as the novelty afforded by the details of the department to its new chief, we anticipate some sharp work between the Planters and the Saints; or rather, we should say, between the legitimate proprietors of the soil, and the shuffling, snuffling *jonkanoes*, who would fritter away the whole of our vast Colonial wealth in the West merely to let in soft sugar of their own from the East.

We are by no means of Mr. M'CULLOCH's way of thinking, who has found out that Colonies *are of no value*—what will MR. M'CULLOCH, or any of his audience, say, to the fact that the exports from the British West Indies between the year 1697 and 1825 exclusive, amount to *three hundred and ninety-six millions, nine hundred and nine thousand, seven hundred and ninety-six pounds*; during which period the exports from Great Britain amount to *two hundred and thirteen millions, seven hundred and sixty thousand, eight hundred and thirty pounds*; leaving a balance of property added to the capital of Great Britain amounting to *one hundred and eighty-three millions, one hundred and forty-eight thousand, nine hundred and sixty-six pounds sterling*.

But the people who talk slightingly of the Colonies, talk like fools—perfect fools, and the proof of their folly would be made evident the moment a war was declared, likely to affect our distant possessions—see the fleets and armies that would be hurried out to protect those outposts of commercial and political importance in our intercourse and influence with the *new world* and the *old!* As to the disputes about Colonial legislation, they are domestic quarrels, and before any strong measures be taken, it is quite necessary the new "chief" should fully understand his ground.

Now, certainly we repeat—repeating also our thorough disbelief that MR. HUSKISSON wrote one line of it—that the despatch bearing the Right Hon. Gentleman's name, of which we published a copy last Sunday, not only does not appear likely to answer any good purpose, but that it has already done a vast deal of mischief in the Island of Jamaica—no class of persons even affecting to be pleased with it, except the Missionaries and Dissenters, who have, as we have already stated, declared religion and slavery to be incompatible. Meetings have been called, and holden in various parts of the Colony, where the feelings of the persons assembled have been expressed in no measured terms—at one held at St. Ann's Bay, the meeting resolved that the letter of Ministers *signed* by MR. HUSKISSON, contains "gross violations of our constitutional rights, betrays the most palpable ignorance of our local policy, tends to excite insubordination, threatens ultimately the loss of all property, and confirms the necessity of a determined opposition and resistance to measures so completely at variance with the laws, customs, and institutions of the Island, and injurious to the character, honour, and talents of the Empire."

But at a public meeting held by the inhabitants of St. Thomas in the East, in Morant Bay, CHARLES SCOTT, Esq. in the chair, the despatch was more deliberately picked to pieces, and compared with the works of other hands, tending, as Mr. BARCLAY shewed, to prove the truth of the surmise, upon which we last week ventured, as to the real authorship of this highly be-praised production—upon an inquiry from the Chairman whether any gentleman present had come prepared with any resolutions:—

Mr. BARCLAY (after a pause) said, he held in his hand resolutions prepared for the occasion, which would perhaps answer if there was nothing better forthcoming; he could scarcely call them his resolutions, as they contained suggestions from several individuals, and all he had done was to arrange them in the order in which he was now about to present them. But before doing this, he wished (if the meeting would permit) to make a few observations on the unfortunate cause that had brought them together. We have had many attacks made upon us, and from many different quarters, but this was certainly the most unexpected and the most unreasonable of any; it was some satisfaction, however, in the present instance, that we could be at no loss as to who dealt the blow—that it came from a quarter which ought not be suffered to exercise its baneful influence over these colonies. It was true Mr. HUSKISSON's name appeared at the end of this official despatch, containing an elaborate commentary on our extensive Slave Code, but no one would suppose for a moment, that he penned it; nor indeed was it to be expected, that men at the head of departments of State, could, themselves, perform the multifarious duties of those offices, but it was to be expected, and the country required of them, that they should employ competent, honest, and unprejudiced persons. Now, it was but too well known, that the person who filled the highly important office of Colonial Solicitor, was the son of our arch-enemy JAMES STEPHEN, the author of "Slavery of the British West India Colonies," and various other productions the most envenomed (and that was not saying little) of all that had issued from the English press, during the whole of this virulent controversy; there was scarcely an epithet of reproach in the English language, which he had not applied to us. Scarcely a crime known to degrade human nature, which he had not made common to us; he had even laboured to collect and compile in one enormous volume, all the calumnies in circulation against us; in short, the course he had pursued towards the Colonies had been to

"Distort the truth, accumulate the lye,
"And heap the pile of calumny;"

and yet this man's son was kept in the office of Colonial Solicitor, as if for the very purpose of fomenting discord—as if to enable the father the more effectually to scatter around him fire-brands of destruction—that the official document which had again embroiled us with the Government, was his production, there could not be a shadow of doubt; it was, in fact, but an abstract from his work on Slavery. The only difference was, that Mr. STEPHEN, writing in the character of Colonial Secretary, to the Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica, was somewhat more moderate, as might reasonably enough be expected, in other respects both productions were precisely the same, as he conceived the following statements would fully demonstrate:—

Stephen's Slavery of the British West India Colonies.

Mr. S.—Speaking in severe censure of that clause of the Slave Law, which authorises magistrates to punish slave leaving their duty to make complaints, which are found frivolous and *groundless*, says, "the dilemma of the complaining slave, therefore, is precisely this—if he fails in establishing his complaint, he is to be cart-whipped by the Justice; if he succeeds, he is to be cart-whipped by his master," &c. p. 114.

Mr. S.—"It would be well comparatively, if the delegation of the power of punishment ended here; it descends also to the drivers." p. 43.

Mr. S.—The slave (by the indemnification given to his master), when prosecuted as a criminal, is deprived of that protection which he might naturally desire from his master's regard to self-interest, and is sometimes even punished for his master's crimes. p. 322.

Mr. S.—The slave has no means of obtaining a change of owner, when cruel treatment makes it necessary, &c. p. 100.

Mr. S.—The more ordinary and prudent course has been to cover such barbarous intentions (slitting open the noses, cutting off the ears and feet, and other dismemberments) by general words—giving a *discretionary power* to Justices of the Peace, before whom the slave is convicted, to sentence him to death, *or such other punishment* as they shall think fit, p. 308.

Mr. S. in commenting upon the punishment of slaves convicted of assaulting, or offering violence *to* free persons, says—By the existing laws in most, I believe in all our colonies, the slave who should attempt to defend himself against a murderous weapon or instrument of torture in the hands of a white person, though the aggressor possessed no public warrant, or private authority over him, might be hanged for so obeying the imperious duties of nature, p. 190.

Mr. S.—It (obeah) has been for the most part the ground for a fanciful though *fatal* imputation on the poor slaves. p. 305.

Mr. S.—Treating on the subject of manumission, and inveighing against the regulation which *formerly* required security for maintenance, as operating against the granting of manumission, says—"Upon ordinary principles of actions, a master might be expected to pause when called upon to enter into such an obligation, although otherwise willing to give up, or sell at its value, his right to the future services of his slave."—p. 401.

Mr. S.—Dishonest executors often dissent from such bequests (testamentary manumission) or will hold freedom from the legatees, on a false pretence that they have not assets, &c. p. 398.

Mr. S.—These humane lawgivers have further enlarged their

Colonial Secretary's Despatch.

Colonial Secretary.—"As every *groundless complaint is to be punished*, it is to be feared that many founded complaints will not be preferred. The mere failure of evidence in support of a complaint is surely not enough to justify the punishment of the party complaining."

Colonial Secretary.—This act appears to sanction *an unlimited delegation of the power of punishment*, so that even a fellow slave may be entrusted with it.

Colonial Secretary.—It is unjust to indemnify any man at the public expence for a loss in which his own culpable neglect of duty may have involved him. To the slave it is unjust to deprive his owner of all pecuniary interests in the preservation of his life; and when the crime of the slave is, as it often may be, the direct consequence of the owner's misconduct, it is, &c.

Colonial Secretary.—That object (a regulation to guard against perjury) might be secured without incurring the inconvenience of *leaving the slave in the power of an owner*, convicted of the extreme abuse of his authority.

Colonial Secretary.—In many cases, both the nature and the amount of the punishment to be inflicted on the offending slave are referred exclusively to the *discretion of the Court*. I am not aware of any necessity for so *unlimited* a delegation of authority.

Colonial Secretary.—The enactments by which *assault or offering violence to a free person are declared capital*, are framed with an extraordinary laxity of expression, and have an appearance of severity which I am persuaded was not really contemplated by the framers of the law.

Colonial Secretary.—The definition of the offence of *Obeah* will be found to embrace many acts against which it could not have been intended to denounce the punishment of death.

Colonial Secretary.—On the subject of gratuitous manumissions, or manumissions effected by private contract (sell), this act requires, that in all cases security shall be given for maintenance of the slave. This regulation must of course operate as a great discouragement to manumissions.

Colonial Secretary.—In the case of testamentary manumission, the estate of testator is liable to the annuity.

Colonial Secretary.—The definition of the crime of *preparing* sanguinary catalogue by punishing the bare attempt or design to commit crimes as severely as the crimes themselves; thus the attempt to administer poison to five persons by slaves, &c. p. 304.

Mr. S. commenting on the unprotected state of negro property says—"Slaves cannot contract or be contracted with, a promissory note or bond to a negro slave would have no legal effect," &c. p. 140.

Mr. S.—There will be little difficulty—(speaking of the protection to be expected from the colonial Magistrates) in any case to get the sanction of some neighbouring planter in the commission of the peace when the master thinks fit to apply for it. p. 293.

Mr. S.—Jamaica, if I mistake not, was the first of the British colonies that adopted those terrible *slave prisons called workhouses*, &c.

Mr. BARCLAY asked if it could be believed that even two men thought and wrote so much alike, or if any doubt remained that both these productions came from the same source? He should offer no comment; if the fact was established that Mr. STEPHEN was acting *under the rose* as Colonial Secretary, we certainly should not wonder at the rejection of our Slave Law, or any thing that could follow.—Having already trespassed too far on their time, he now begged to present the Resolutions he had prepared, and hoped they would be found to express the feelings of the meeting.

The speech of Mr. BARCLAY contains, as our readers may perceive, little but a comparative review of Mr. STEPHEN'S book and Mr. HUSKISSON'S letter; but that review speaks volumes, for it not only goes to prove the absolute domination of the STEPHENS, MACAULAYS, WILBERFORCES, and BUXTONS in the colonial department, but it also proves that the colonists are themselves aware of their influence.

Everybody knows that Mr. HUSKISSON'S abilities are of the first class, and we do certainly anticipate that he will rise superior to the clog which the canters have hitherto hung over the department of which he is now the head—certain it is, that the West Indians at the present moment believe themselves abandoned by the new Secretary to their old enemies; and they feel the full force of Lord DUDLEY'S observations last year in the House of Lords, when speaking of the colonists and Lord BATHURST. "The voice they hear," said the Earl of DUDLEY, "is the voice of the Noble Lord (BATHURST)—but the hand they feel is the hand of their pursuing antagonist;" in the first case, the West Indians have been driven to the conclusion that they are thus handed over, by finding that Mr. STEPHEN, after his old avowed fashion, has been "*saving Ministers the trouble of thinking*;" in the bit of quackery which the Old TIMES selects as a splendid proof of the new Colonial Minister's talent for despatch writing.

Next week we shall proceed to shew the fallacy of the principle, and the injustice and ignorance displayed in this magnificent performance; for however desirable it may be to appease the irritated feelings of the oppressed colonists, the matter has gone too far to rest; the worms upon whom the saints love to dance will turn, and if amongst them a snake or two should rear his head, those who permit the ungodly rites of methodism and humbug to be performed, will come extremely well off if the mischief and bites only fall upon the performers. We apprehend worse things, and we think we should do extremely wrong if we did not say what we know; our acquaintance with West Indian matters is ten times more extensive than Mr. HUSKISSON'S *can at present possibly be*, and it is our duty to endeavour to put him upon his guard against a set of persons for whose pretended holiness he can have no relish, and whose hypocrisy, when he finds it out, will become the object of his unqualified contempt and abhorrence.

PARIS Papers of the 24th inst. have been received, the contents of which are somewhat interesting.

It is stated, on the authority of advices from Bucharest of the 4th inst. that the Porte, anxious that all difficulties in the way of pacification should be removed, addressed a note to the Russian Ambassador on the 15th ult., in which the following conditions were proposed:

"First, the PORTE will concede to the Greeks the right of governing themselves by Rajahs, chosen by themselves in the Morea, and in the Isles.

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The PORTE, it is added, looks upon the present conjuncture as one of so much importance, that it has determined to call the whole nation to a participation in its deliberations. For this purpose a Hatti Scherif has been issued, directing the convocation of a sort of National Assembly, and the election of representatives has already commenced.

CANADA.

THE state of this extensive and important Colony appears to require some strong and immediate measures to restore it to order and tranquillity. We believe that at times when objects of greater and more immediate interest occupy the public mind, matters in fact of the first rate consequence, but which being further removed from the eye, appear comparatively trifling, are suffered either to escape attention, or if noticed, merely occupy the cares of those to whom their guardianship is entrusted, for the purpose of being postponed in the best possible manner. The following are extracts from a private correspondent, which have appeared in the MORNING POST, and which will serve to attract the attention *at least* of those who are connected with our American settlements.

"MONTREAL, Dec. 15, 1827.—As you require, I will give you, as well as I am enabled, the opinions which, as a '*looker-on*,' I have formed of the disputes in this colony. As to what is said in all the London Papers (except the MORNING POST) of our Political difficulties, and the changes of our Governor, it seems to me that the former are misunderstood, because they are most grossly misrepresented in most of your political publications, as well as daily papers.

"We have only one real ground of difference; most improperly stated, as between the Governor personally and the Lower House; but, in fact, between the latter and His Majesty's Government, whose instructions the Governor must follow. It is almost needless to tell you that the Lower House claims the controul over every sixpence of the public revenue, and refuses to vote the payements of the salary of any officer of Government, of whatever description, for more than one year. Under this pretension, they arrogate to themselves the right of fixing each officer's salary, by voting for him no more than they think proper; and by thus giving or withholding their allowance, maintain a controul over *every* appointment in the province.—The Governor, Judges, and the officers in every department, would be at their mercy, and *how* they would use it in the case of resistance to their measures, it is not difficult to predict. On the other hand, Government most justly says, that

Colonial Secretary.—The property of slaves is left in an unprotected state; no action is given to them or to any person on their behalf, &c.

Colonial Secretary.—The complaint which the slave is authorized to make before any three Magistrates, would not, I should fear, be a very effectual means of redress. As they must always be three proprietors of the same parish, there is a manifest danger of the influence of local partialities.

Colonial Secretary.—The 37th Section of this Act, authorizes private persons to commit their *slaves to prison in the workhouses*, &c.

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by the law of Geo. III. (confirmed by subsequent laws, as will be seen by those of his present Majesty, in 1822 and 1825, called the Trade Acts), certain duties levied under that Act, are, by that very law appropriated '*for the defraying of the charges of the Administration of Justice, and support of the Civil Government of the Province*;' that being so appropriated, the House has no controul over it, further than that an account should be rendered annually to the Legislature of the application of its proceeds. This has been always done, as appears by the Journals of the House. These duties at present amount to about 30,000*l.* per annum; and the charges of the two departments they are destined to pay, exceed that sum about 5,000*l.* per year. But as the consumption of the taxed commodities must, from our growing population, increase, and in a few years equal the claims of the departments to be provided for, Government will thereby become independent of the Lower House for all but local expenditures, and if these are not voted the country only will suffer.

"So long as this law exists (and that it does exist the laying the duties imposed by it is sufficient evidence) the Crown has an undoubted right to the appropriation of its proceeds; and if they give it up without a reasonable substitute, they will be prostrate at the feet of the House of Assembly, will lose the influence constitutionally vested in the Crown, and will retain no other privilege than that of paying for the preservation of the country from foreign aggression.

"It is undeniable that the prejudices of the Canadian representatives will always actuate them to preserve *French laws* and *customs*, and keep this, the lower one, a *French province*; and nothing but the unlimited controul over the public revenue will enable them to effect it. If that point is conceded, the rest will easily follow. They have refused to vote the Civil List constitutionally; and will strain every nerve to be masters of the revenue. It seems to me that if the House has a sincere desire to remove existing differences, it can be done, by agreeing to vote *a fair and moderate Civil List for the King's life*, as in England; on which condition all the Revenues of the Province, including those levied under 14 Geo. III., should be placed under their appropriation. This would be the surrender of a certain permanent Revenue by the Crown for the sake of restoring harmony to the Province; it would give a proper check to lavish or useless expenditure; but at the same time would relieve the Government from what, in their own view of the case, would approach to nearly, if not all, our Civil Lists. There could be no reasonable objection to the continuance of the granting the Civil List every new reign, with fresh additions, as the state of the country may require. If something of this kind is not adopted, it will be of no use to change Governors, under the hope of pleasing the Canadian Members, *for they will not be pleased*.

"As regards Earl Dalhousie, he is universally esteemed by those who judge of him candidly. He can have no object but the welfare of the province, and cannot be charged with applying the revenue to his own, or any other improper use. But his instructions he must follow: and to delude the Canadians a few leading characters hold him up as *the cause* of these difficulties, which in every Session of Parliament are made the ground of irritation and the obstruction of the public business. By these means, and by abusing him in a paper supported by Papineau, the late Speaker of the House, Vizz, and about ten others, they expect to get him recalled, and a more pliant character sent out; but it would be a most difficult, if not an impossible, task for any man that has a regard for his duty to please them; nor is it likely that they will keep on good terms with him beyond the first Session. In the Resolutions passed by the House last Spring, was discovered too plainly their fixed design of insulting the Governor so as to oblige him to prorogue them; and then to charge him with a wanton abuse of his prerogative. The Canadians as a body are totally ignorant of the real difference between the parties; but are told that the Governor wishes to tax them for the purpose of providing for Placemen and Pensioners! and that no account is rendered by him of the public money thus said to be squandered away on his creatures. These falsehoods, (mixed up with fears for their religion and property) attach all the Canadians to this junto; and to a man they will side with them. I do not mean that they would be disloyal in case of any emergency, but they will always return Members to Parliament whose principles are such as I have described. The English Population is unrepresented, and must be so until the Provinces are united, and the Townships represented.

"You will learn that the English portion of the community in this district are about addressing the Governor on the occasion of the refusal of Mr. Papineau, as Speaker of the Lower House. The Address will be very generally signed, *except by the Canadians*, and *some Irish Catholics*. On the other hand, the latter are preparing a meeting to decide upon sending home Deputies to the King and Parliament, with a petition on the subject of their grievances, so that our difficulties *must be noticed*. If I am correctly informed, they do not mean to state the Act of 14 Geo. 3d, as one of their grievances, nor do they mean to complain of the Governor's refusal of Mr. Papineau as Speaker, though the former is the cause of our Legislative differences, and the latter has prohibited the Session of our Parliament. These are delicate points, that will bring them into contact with the Imperial Parliament, which it is their policy to avoid. I believe that among their grievances are the defalcation of the late Receiver-General, and Mr. Percival's exaction of fees unwarranted by law, and the Trade Act; with all which the Governor has nothing to do; and if these deputies have not other cause of complaint, they may as well stay at home. In two or three days their views will be explained, and a collection of 2,000*l.* attempted to defray the expences of the Deputies to England. I think Government must and will come to some decision about the Financial Question, till when there cannot be harmony in our Legislature, nor would an angel, if sent as Governor, give them satisfaction. They will get as many *crosses* as they please to *any petition* they may draw up, and reckon on the overwhelming force they can bring into the field, as also some good intentioned attached friends, they say they possess in your capital. It is my sincere opinion that there is scarcely an Englishman in the country who would not unite with them in obtaining redress of *real* grievances, but we feel none; we are the happiest and freest people on earth, and cannot be brought to the opinion that our blessings will be augmented by French Domination and Ascendency. The French Habitans themselves, were they not tampered with by the Junto, would be among the first to appreciate and acknowledge the benefits they derive from their connection with Great Britain; with all their ignorance they are not so blind as not to see that it is to this connection that they owe their freedom from taxation, and a market for the produce of their industry. After all it must be acknowledged, that the *higher parts* of a free legislative government were given to them before they were (as a people) sufficiently enlightened to deserve it, and it is a misfortune that the old French institutions tend to perpetuate this moral darkness."

"Montreal, Dec. 17, 1827.—It is to be hoped that the Colonial Secretary will not hastily decide on any measure deeply affecting the interests of the Colony on underhand, interested, and partial representations of private individuals. We have increased confidence since Mr. Stanley's appointment; for in the short time he was with us, the little he said is reported to have shewn sound views of Colonial matters, and to have evinced great interest in our prosperity. Such policy as I have seen and heard recommended would be the ruin of the country: at the same time *many* changes could and *must* be made for the better. Some acts of Lord Dalhousie's may certainly be disapproved of—some have had the appearance of resentment, which have made him unpopular among the Canadians, and have been subjects of regret among his friends; still I must say that he is an excellent, benevolent, kind-hearted man; who sincerely wishes for and endeavours to promote the happiness and welfare of the people over whom he has been sent out to govern; but he has a difficult game to play, he cannot, he dare not, without authority from home, allow the encroachments and pretensions of the House of Assembly.

"Now, although he has sufficient firmness to maintain his own dignity, and what are considered the unquestionable rights of the Crown, it may be thought that a little more of the courtier might not depreciate the firmness of the soldier; in short, that the '*fortiter in re*' might be made compatible with the '*suaviter in modo*,' he may possibly have occasionally identified too much the politician with the individual.

"A *crisis* however has arrived—the British Parliament must interfere, and decide, and *settle* the points in dispute; and on that decision will depend whether this superb colony is for ever to preserve the French features (in some respects obsolete and ill suited to the intelligence of the era,) in laws, customs, religion, principles, and language, or to become the abode of British feelings, British principles, British jurisprudence, and the enterprize and intelligence which everywhere follow them.

"There is to be a great assembly of *Canadian Notables* to-morrow, to pass resolutions which will be sufficiently severe against the Governor, and to appoint Delegates to carry a list of their grievances, real and imaginary, to the foot of the throne; the concluding prayer of which will be, to recall the Noble Lord, to give an account of his stewardship, and to appoint another. I am ready to pray for the same event also, *unless the union of the Provinces be determined on*; for so bitter is the House of Assembly against him, that nothing but anarchy and confusion will reign whilst he remains amongst us, notwithstanding his high honour and indefatigable exertions for the good of the colony. When a fresh Governor is appointed, I shall be glad that he be a Civilian, of high character, good nerves, and good talents; free from prejudice and party, and one who thoroughly understands the theory and practice of the British Constitution; in such case, respect would be paid to his opinions."

IRELAND.

We submit a few more "Provincials" from that blessed country—we could trace the causes to less rural scenes—but we have faith and hope in the new Government.

"HORRIBLE BARBARITY.

(From the Roscommon Gazette.)

"It is exceedingly painful to our feelings to be under the necessity, in the discharge of our public duty, to allude so frequently to the demoralized state of parts of the County Leitrim. To those before published we have now to add an act, which we are bold to say could not be surpassed by the most barbarous class of Indians. It appears from a communication now before us, that on the night of Thursday se'nnight, a party of Rockites entered the house of a man named Cassidy, near Drumkeerin, and after ordering him to get out of bed, stated their determination to be revenged for his having violated their laws, by dealing with a Protestant, and proceeded to put down a large fire—while the fire was kindling, they whipped him with a leather thong, which they brought for the purpose, and then declared their intention of roasting him—however, in the first instance, they compelled the unfortunate man to swallow such part of the tobacco and soap (which they asserted he purchased from a Protestant) as they could get in the house, and used him so inhumanly in other respects, as to cause his death. His remains were interred in the church yard of Kiltubride, on Saturday!!"

(From the Sligo Journal.)

"The Maguireites are still at work in the neighbourhood of Drumkeerin and Inniasmagrath; there are a set of persons calling themselves *Steel Boys*, well armed, perpetrating the greatest disorders; no person dare go into the house of the unfortunate Magarrahan.—We gave some extracts from *The Warder* in our last number, which partially exposed some of the atrocities that are going forward there with impunity. It would be a matter almost impossible to narrate the several instances of more than diabolical villainy of which they are guilty. We have heard, on indisputable authority, that a poor shopkeeper, who was *convicted* of being a friend of the Magarrahan's, was compelled to swallow a quarter of a pound of Tobacco, the effects of which proved fatal in a few days! Some of the Police in that quarter who heard some rumours of the matter, insisted on seeing the body, but were refused by the relatives of the deceased. We have also heard other rumours, which, when properly authenticated, shall be published.

"On Tuesday nineteen persons were found guilty of riots at Roscrea, thirteen of whom were sentenced to 18 months imprisonment and hard labour. A great many more stand indicted for the like offence, but have had their trials postponed till the next Sessions."

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir—The letter of the "Bank of England Note Admirer," inserted in the Bull of last Sunday, demands from me an explanation upon two points.

My opponent assumes that the issue of small notes by the Country Bankers caused the panic. It has been smartly said by an able writer that it might as well be ascribed to small beer.

The panic may be traced to many causes: the following short and imperfect sketch exhibits a view of the leading circumstances and more immediate causes of the convulsions with which the year 1825 terminated.

The Ministers, having adopted the doctrine of Mr. Ricardo, that we might return from an abundant paper to a metallic currency, without producing more effect in reducing the prices of commodities, than 4 or 5 per cent. caused Peel's Bill to be passed. That Bill alarmed all men who were practically acquainted with the workings of the money system in the country. The long-sighted began immediately to strengthen their positions by drawing in cash advances, wherever they had been so extended as to be placed out of their immediate controul. Prices fell—not 4 to 5, but, in many cases, 40 or 50 per cent. Demand declined; stocks were lessened in the hands of all shopkeepers and middle-men; consumption, as far as the producers of commodities were concerned, was thereby decreased amazingly; and productions were curtailed in a corresponding manner. These causes were in operation during the years 1820—21—and 22. They might have continued to operate in the same manner till the close of 1823, and have plunged the country into greater difficulty and deeper misery, if they had not been checked before they were fully spent by the counteraction of the Bill which extended to Bankers the power to issue small notes till the year 1833. I am of opinion, however, that we should have witnessed a revulsion, if the small-note bill had not been passed: and, whenever that revulsion came, there would have been increased consumption, quickened demand, and active and augmented production. This turn in the tide came from the influence of the small-note bill, earlier than it otherwise would have come, and that Bill also made the tide of returning prosperity flow with increased force.

The great falling off in the amount of the productions during three years caused a *natural* increased demand for commodities in the year 1823. This natural demand was prodigiously augmented by the boastful speeches in Parliament, in the succeeding session, and by the means which had been resorted to by the Government and the Bank, for relief from distress, viz.; dead weight—lending money upon Stock mortgage—discounts. The forced advances made by the Bank, both in bank notes and gold, made money so abundant in London, and the great cities, that all men increased their dealings: merchandize was made to pass rapidly from hand to hand, and at almost every interchange, fresh paper money was created; every merchant and trader thus augmented the amount of the paper currency by putting his credit into circulation upon bills. This gradually swelled the great stream of circulation from the beginning of the year 1823, to the autumn of 1825. Prices having greatly risen from these *general* causes, there is no doubt that the issues of Country Bankers would be increased, without any departure whatever by them from the ordinary routine of their business; and I admit, also, that they were, in a limited degree, participators in producing the effect. But this admission only shows, that the tributary brook was swollen at the same time that the mighty river was overflowed and carrying away all in its course.

Speculation in commodities grew out of these circumstances, and occasioned vast importations of raw materials for manufacturers.—That this species of speculation was pushed out by the immediate influence of the Bank of England, and not by that of the Country Bankers, is indisputable from the fact, that it began to operate first, and most extensively, upon imported commodities, and not upon those of home production; and caused in them far greater fluctation of prices than in the latter: take, for brief illustration, the prices of two somewhat similar raw materials used in manufactures:—

	Highest price in 1825.	Lowest price in 1827.
FOREIGN.		
American cotton (Bowed Georgia)....	17d. per lb.....	5½d. per lb.
HOME.		
Sheeps' wool—Best South Down flocks for cloth manufacture	16d. per lb.....	9d. per lb.
Ditto Lincolnshire, for the stuff and Norwich fabric....	18d.....	10d.

If speculation were owing to Country Bankers, this could not have been the case, but the reverse must have taken place: the prices of things produced at home, would have been first influenced by it; and the effect would have been the greatest upon them.

The next evidence in support of my position is, that all the Joint Stock Companies, which sprang up from the abundance of money in London, rank and strong, like vegetation in the tropics after the pestilential overflowing of a river, were raised in the great cities where the Country-Bank system, strictly speaking, does not prevail. That these were encouraged, fostered, and supported, not by Country Bankers, but by the Bank of England, is clear from the fact, that the Directors of that Establishment monopolized, as they are wont, a vast deal more than a fair proportion of the shares in those Joint Stock Companies: witness the published lists of trustees, auditors, and directors of those companies.

Many other circumstances tend to confirm the case.

The earliest and most extensive failures took place at Liverpool and in London, amongst great cotton merchants and booksellers.

Take the *whole mass* of English Bankers, and it can be proved that a greater proportion, compared with the whole number, failed, of those who issued no notes, than of those who issued notes: even after throwing into the scale with the former the wealthy Bankers of London. In Lancashire there are many Bankers who issue no notes, and use none but those of the Bank of England. Of these thirteen of the *true and sterling stamp*, who could not aid speculation by the leaves of their notes, three failed at the period of the panic. In Lancashire there are also several Bankers who issue local notes: of this number, not one, I believe, failed.

There has been no attempt to prove the affirmative of the accusation, that Country Bankers are eminently the abettors of speculation. Without, however, being fairly called upon to do so, I submit, that the negative of that offensive proposition is established.

Your correspondent asks, with all the characteristic simplicity of all those who appear not to know that any paper money circulates in the kingdom but notes payable on demand, upon what data I found the calculation, that the highest amount of country bank notes does not exceed one tenth part of the whole paper currency of the country? I have, elsewhere, proved this in detail.

What are the vast changes, made every day at the clearing house by the London Bankers, but the circulating currency of the country, of the larger denominations, brought to a point? During periods when bills greatly abound, the amount of these paid daily in London is not less than four millions.—*(See parliamentary evidence to the Bullion Committee of 1810 and subsequently.)*—Looking at the proportion produced in Lancashire, where to draw bills at three months date is the settled general practice, and at the amount of bills drawn at a date exceeding three months, it must be a moderate estimate to take seventy-five days as the average date of all bills of exchange. This being multiplied by four millions, leaves 300 millions as the amount of this species of paper money. It is true, that the whole never at once performs the functions of currency; but, when we consider that scarcely any other currency is used amongst traders in the northern, midland, and, in a less degree, the western counties of England, it is manifest that the notes of Country Bankers do not exceed one-tenth part of the *whole* paper currency of the country. According to the evidence of one intelligent Lancashire Banker to the Lords Committee of 1826, all other receipts with his bank put together, did not exceed one-fiftieth part of the amount of these bills of exchange.

The Directors of the Bank are not, I think, entitled to the merit that is claimed for them, in the circumstances which led to the panic. They do not appear to me to understand the complicated machine of the currency which they are appointed to manage. In its management the principle of momentum is almost utterly disregarded; yet it is not less important to attend to that principle, in regulating a currency such as that in England, than it is in mechanical operations. In the densely peopled districts, all mercantile and trading credit, when passed from hand to hand in the shape of bills, is currency. If a man sell goods to the amount of 1000*l.* in a rising market for a bill, he will perhaps immediately buy goods to the amount of 2000*l.* and, in that operation, puts the 1000*l.* received for the first sale, and his own acceptance for 1000*l.* also, into circulation. Five hundred men may and will, in favourable states of the markets, thus prodigiously augment the bill currency of the country. It is in the early stages of this state of things, that watchfulness, knowledge, and skill, are wanted.

Every experienced coachman knows that he must check his coach at the beginning of a dangerous descent: if he neglect to do this, he cannot afterwards do it without the greatest peril or injury. The beginning of the year 1824 was the point of time when the check brake should have been applied, to make the machine of currency move steadily and securely; yet that was precisely the time when the Government and the Bank were using their utmost efforts to quicken and augment the circulation.

The state of the Exchanges is an all-important matter in this consideration; but it is by no means the sole indication of excess that must be attended to, as a reference to the circumstances of the last six months alone will prove. During that time the exchanges have been often against us. Mr. Cobbett, upon seeing that, has repeatedly attempted to raise an alarm that another panic would immediately occur, and all the ignorant and superficial people who attend to him, believed it. He knows, however, just as much on this part of the currency question as his own fat pig, and no more. All who wish to manage this matter wisely, must watch one and all the first indications of approaching excess—not with timid and ignorant apprehension, but with attention derived from knowledge and experience.

I am, Sir, your faithful and obedient Servant,
HENRY BURGESS.

Hampstead, 19th January, 1828.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

The Lord High Admiral held a Levee on Thursday, at the Admiralty, which was numerously attended.

The Marriage of Princess Feodore with the Prince of Hohenlohe Langenbourg, is fixed for the 18th of February. It will be solemnized privately at Kensington Palace. His Majesty will give the bride away.

The Duchess of Kent has entertained several Parties at dinner lately, to meet the Prince and her Royal Highness, and will give an Assembly previous to the marriage.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Commanders took leave of the Court previous to their departure for their respective destinations viz.:—Captain John Small H. Fraser, *Marquis of Huntly*, Captain Frederick Mason, *Berwickshire*, and Capt. C. S. Timins, *Reliance*, for Bengal and China.

The Report of Prison Discipline states that 1,700 persons have been annually confined, during the last seven years, for offences against the Game Laws.

An awful instance of mortality was witnessed in the Minster, at Beverley, on Sunday afternoon, six funerals being arranged in the church at the same time; a greater number than was ever known to have been interred at one period at that place.—*Hull Packet.*

It is with much regret we announce the melancholy death of Colonel M'Donnel, of Glengarry. We understand, that that Gentleman and two of his daughters were on board a steam-boat, which, by some accident, got ashore near Fort William; and that during the confusion of quitting the vessel, he received a blow on his head, which caused his death within six hours.

A curious computation has been made, which will be interesting to reflect upon at the tea-table; 25,000,000lbs. of tea, and 170,000 tons of sugar are annually consumed in the United Kingdom, averaging about twenty ounces of the former, and eighteen pounds of the latter, for each individual.

In America a new species of river conveyance is coming into use, which unites the advantages of a floating-house and a steam-boat. This is accomplished by having one vessel for the machinery, which draws another exclusively devoted to the accommodation of the passengers, the two being connected by a narrow bridge.

On Monday evening, about eight o'clock, a nurse at the lodging-house of Mrs. Chater, Dowry-square, Bristol, inadvertently set fire to the bed-curtains in a back chamber; in her fright she ran out of the room, but immediately recollected herself, and returned time enough to snatch an infant from the cradle. By the great exertions of the neighbours and hackney-coachmen on the stand, who most readily supplied water, the house was preserved. There were at the time no less than 25 individuals (seven of them invalids) in the house, who were accommodated for the night by the neighbours.

Flash Notes.—One night last week, a countryman went into the Black Bull public-house, and fell into the company of strangers. In a short time tossing was proposed, and the countryman lost a sovereign. On bewailing his loss the winning party jeered him upon the subject, and offered to return him the sovereign if he would change him a five pound note. The silly fellow readily caught the bait, handed over his sovereigns, and received in exchange—a flash note.—*Preston Pilot.*

The late Lord Harley, who was amongst the passengers lost in the *Fanny* packet off Jersey, was in his 28th year; his brother, Lord Mortimer, now Lord Harley, is heir apparent to the Earldom of Oxford.—It is not a little singular that the heirs-apparent to the Earl of Oxford, and of Mr. Knight, of Downton Castle, whose extensive properties lie close to each other, should have been cut off by untimely deaths, within a few months of each other.

The following is the genealogy of the Kings of England, from his present Majesty to William the Conqueror:—George the Fourth,

who was the son of GEORGE the Third, who was the grandson of GEORGE the Second, who was the son of GEORGE the First, who was the cousin of ANNE, who was the sister-in-law of WILLIAM the Third, who was the son-in-law of JAMES the Second, who was the brother of CHARLES the Second, who was the son of CHARLES the First, who was the son of JAMES the First, who was the cousin of ELIZABETH, who was the sister of MARY, who was the sister of EDWARD the Sixth, who was the son of HENRY the Eighth, who was the son of HENRY the Seventh, who was the cousin of RICHARD the Third, who was the uncle of EDWARD the Fifth, who was the son of EDWARD the Fourth, who was the cousin of HENRY the Sixth, who was the son of HENRY the Fifth, who was the son of HENRY the Fourth, who was the cousin of RICHARD the Second, who was the grandson of EDWARD the Third, who was the son of EDWARD the Second, who was the son of EDWARD the First, who was the son of HENRY the Third, who was the son of JOHN, who was the brother of RICHARD the First, who was the son of HENRY the Second, who was the cousin of STEPHEN, who was the cousin of HENRY the First, who was the son of WILLIAM RUFUS, who was the son of WILLIAM the Conqueror.

Among the curious minerals lately discovered at the Haytor Iron Mine, Devon, are some garnets of a deep crimson hue, more than half an inch in diameter, and dodecahedron chrysoberyls, of an inch in diameter from the extremities of the acute angles; also some native granular gold.

A few nights ago, as a respectable individual of Starcross was riding home from Exeter, after dark, a man sprang out from a lane in the neighbourhood of Exminster, and was about to seize the reins, when the rider spurred the horse, which being a spirited animal immediately sprang forward, and distanced the assailant. Not many nights before, and near the same spot, two men made an attempt to rob a carrier, one of whom took hold of the horse's reins, while the other collared the driver; the first was immediately seized by a powerful dog, which brought the villain down and shook him violently; this unexpected attack so frightened the other man that he took to his heels, leaving his companion to escape from the animal as he could. The carrier drove on, and was overtaken by the dog about a mile on the road.

Lieutenant-General Sir JOHN BYNG is expected to be appointed Colonel of the 29th regiment of Foot, *vice* General GORDON FORBES, deceased.

The Colonelcy of the 5th Battalion of the Royal Artillery has become vacant by the death of General F. LAVE.

Tuesday was the day on which, previous to the late Proclamation, Parliament was expected to assemble. Of course a meeting took place *pro forma* in the House of Lords. About four o'clock the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Montrose, and the Earl of Shaftesbury, took their seats on the Woolsack as Commissioners, and the Commons being summoned, some of the officers of that House appeared at the bar. The Commission for the further Prorogation of Parliament until Tuesday the 29th inst. was then read. The words "for the despatch of business" were not read in the Commission, nor used by the Chancellor, when he declared the prorogation: and the names of the Marquess of Lansdowne, as Secretary of State, of the Earl of Carlisle as Lord Privy Seal, and of the Duke of Devonshire as Lord Chamberlain, were with others recited in the Commission.

EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHICS.—Amongst the bandages of the Egyptian mummy presented to the Philosophical Hall in the town of Leeds by the late JOHN BLAYDS, Esq., a small piece of red leather has been lately found, stamped with hieroglyphic characters, which determine the date of this interesting monument of antiquity. They are the Royal Legend of Remesses V. the Amenophis—Memophis of the Greek writers, the father of the great Sesostris, and the last Monarch of Manetho's 18th Dynasty of the Kings of Egypt. He ascended the throne of the Pharaohs in the year 1493, A.C. The individual, therefore, whose remains are still in so perfect a state of preservation, was the cotemporary of Moses, and officiated as incense-bearer and scribe to the shrine of the God Mandou, at Thebes, in Upper Egypt, more than 3300 years ago.

MR. SHIEL'S CONFESSION.—At the late trial, in Cavan, of the cause, MARY REILLY, *alias* KENNY, *v.* the Rev. THOMAS BRADY, Mr. SHIEL appeared as Counsel for the defendant; and, in the course of a very elaborate and impassioned speech, made the following extraordinary and rather unexpected declaration, viz.:—

"Protestant Reformers! have a care, lest you should go beyond your intents, and precipitate seven millions of the Irish people into infidelity. The *shining heights* of faith are contiguous to the *dark and deep gulfs of incredulity*, and a Roman Catholic passes into the Deist by a single step. Do you want a nation of philosophers?"

POPISH IGNORANCE.—At a petty sessions lately held at ——, in this county, a publican and his wife, both Roman Catholics, appeared before the Magistrates on a charge of keeping a disorderly house in the town of ——: the following questions and answers passed, previously to the examination of the woman upon oath:—Magistrate: You seem very ready to swear: do you know the nature of an oath?—Woman: No! I don't know any thing about it!!—Magistrate: Do you know that book (pointing to the Bible) that you now hold in your hand?—Woman: All I know is, that it is a *big book!!*—The Bench were much astonished at hearing such answers, and, after expressing their surprise that a woman, apparently upwards of forty years of age, should be totally ignorant that there was such a book in the world as the Bible, they explained to her the heinousness of the sin of perjury, *and then permitted her to be sworn!!—Fermanagh Reporter.*

FIRE OCCASIONED BY WATER.—In consequence of a rick of hay, belonging to a respectable farmer in the neighbourhood of Fordingbridge, being partly under water during the late flood, it heated so rapidly as to catch fire, and was completely burnt down.

A MODEST BEGGAR.—The following conversation actually took place last week:—Beggar: Pray, your Honour, bestow something upon a poor tradesman.—Passenger: My good man, I have nothing for you.—Beggar: Pray, Sir, bestow your charity.—Passenger: I tell you I have no halfpence.—Beggar: Perhaps, Sir, *you can get change!*

ANCIENT COIN.—A few days ago, a silver coin of Edward I., was dug up in the garden of the proprietor of the *Maidstone Gazette*. The characters are very distinct, with the exception of the edge having been clipped in one part. On one side is the King's head, full faced, and crowned with an open crown fleuree—three fleurs de lis with two lesser flowers. The inscription is in Saxon characters—EDW R ANG DMS HYB. (Edward King of England, Lord of Ireland.) The addition of Lord of Ireland was first used by Edward I. and was never omitted in any of his coins. The reverse of the coin contains a plain cross, dividing the inscription on the outer circle, which is CIVITAS LONDON. (The City of London,) being the place where it was coined. There are three globules or pellets in each quarter, near to the inner angles formed by the cross. Edward I. died in 1307, so that this coin must be more than 500 years old. It is about the size of a sixpence of the present reign.

A short time ago, an ancient gold ring was found by a man who was digging in a garden at New Mills, in Derbyshire. It appears from the inscription upon it, viz. "*Virescit. funere. Virtus.*" to have been a mourning ring; there is also a representation of a skull, in mosaic, within a black circle, on the outside of which is the inscription. On the outside of the ring are engraved the initials T. G. and the date 1602. It is made of very pure gold, and weighs seven pennyweights.

Thursday morning the neighbourhood of South-street, Manchester-square, was alarmed by the report that Mr. J. HORTON, of No. 8, South-street, Manchester-square, had destroyed himself. Mr. Horton had been labouring for some time under a nervous affection. He returned home on Wednesday night. Mrs. HORTON was obliged to attend her daughter in Charles-street, whose child was dying. Upon Mrs. HORTON's return home, at half-past seven on Thursday morning, and going up to his bed-room, she beheld him lying on the floor, weltering in his blood. She alarmed the inmates, and Mr. CARTER was sent for, when it was found that the deceased had nearly severed his head from his body by two cuts with a razor.

DREADFUL INUNDATION.—The inhabitants of Howden and its neighbourhood were much alarmed about nine o'clock on Saturday night last, the 19th inst. by a loud roaring noise, in consequence of the breaking of the bank of the river Ouse, about a mile west of Booth Ferry, on the north side of the river, in the township of Asselby, where it made a breach of 20 yards in length, and the tide also united with the fresh, rose so high as to top the banks in many places for 100 yards together, which has laid all the adjacent low lands under water—has washed away and destroyed many acres of corn, and done very considerable damage at Howden, Knedlington, Asselby, and Barnby on the Marsh. At daylight on Sunday morning, a large number of men were mustered, in order to stop the breach and prevent further mischief, and were working all Sunday, in which we hope they would succeed, or the consequences must be still more dreadful. We are glad to add, we have not heard of any lives being lost.—*York Courant.*

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PRICES OF STOCKS AT THE CLOSE. SATURDAY.

The settlement of the Account in the English market produced four defalcations, which, with two previously declared, made six failures. The amount of these was not, however large; and the fluctuation in Consols has since been from 85¼ to 86. At the close this day, the quotation for February was 85¼. The last Account proved, as was expected, a strong Bear Account.—Our Foreign Securities present but little of moment: Mexican and Colombian Bonds have both declined, as the chance of a dividend appears daily more doubtful; the former closed this day at 45¼, and the latter at 23 to 24. European Stock generally is firm: Russian is 94, Portuguese 72.

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LATEST NEWS.

The Paris papers of Thursday state, that according to accounts from Bucharest, dated the 4th inst. a numerous meeting of the chief men at Constantinople took place at the Mufti's. The Reis Effendi is said to have made a frank disclosure of the actual relations of the Porte with the three Powers, concluding his speech by exhorting the assembly to give as frank an opinion, and to vote according to their consciences. The situation of the Porte, being truly stated, was not flattering, and the majority of the Assembly agreed with the Reis Effendi in the different means of conciliation which he proposed.

The *Austrian Observer* of the 14th inst. contains some account of the situation of affairs at Smyrna, up to the 21st December. The English and French Ambassadors had resolved on taking down their national flags from the Hotels of the Consuls, so long as the Porte persevered in its refusal to the demands of the Allied Powers. The alarm of the English and French merchants was naturally great, but many of them thought it prudent to rely upon the assurance of protection from the Turkish Authorities.

Another Fire, with Loss of Life.—About eleven o'clock on Friday night a fire broke out in the house No. 2, Albion-buildings, Aldersgate-street, in the following manner:—An aged couple, named Davis, the proprietors of the house, were retiring to rest, and incautiously placed a candle close to the curtains of the bed, the flame communicated with the bed clothes, and before it could be extinguished it was discovered that the night-dress of the female was enveloped in flames. Mr. Davis immediately wrapped an old carpet round his wife, and after some lapse of time succeeded in putting out the flames but not before she was most severely burnt; during his attempt to extinguish the flames his hands and legs were much scorched. Mr. Stone, the landlord of the Goldsmith Arms, hearing their cries, forced his way into the house, and rendered very material assistance. The parish engine alone arrived on the spot, and succeeded in putting out the fire. Both Mr. and Mrs. Davis were instantly removed on shutters to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where the latter died yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, and the former now lies in a most precarious state.

Thames Tunnel.—During the whole of the week the operation of filling up the aperture in the bed of the river was proceeded with vigorously. As yet, however, the influx of water into the tunnel has not been stopped. About 200 tons of clay, in bags, and loose materials, have been thrown into the hole, and the recent inspections, by means of the diving bell, have proved that the means adopted to remedy the evil will shortly wholly prevent any further flow of water into the works. The steam engine, which has been preparing for the last week, was set going yesterday morning. The object in view in draining off some of the water in the shaft before the hole is quite stopped is, it is said, to consolidate the clay, &c. thrown into the hole, as, by taking away a small portion of the water in the works, the vertical pressure on the clay bags is rendered doubly great. The action produced in the water by the working of the steam engine will probably bring up some of the bodies of the unfortunate individuals who lost their lives, none of which have as yet been seen. Mr. Brunel continues to express his conviction that the tunnel can be completed, if adequate means are found to carry on the works. The shield, as far as can be ascertained by soundings, is uninjured. A report, detailing all the particulars, is in course of preparation, and will be submitted to the proprietors next week. Mr. Brunel, junior, has not yet recovered from the effects of the injury he received when the water burst in, and has proceeded to the country for a day or two to recruit his health. Mr. Brunel, senior, devotes nearly the whole of his attention to the operations at present going on.

The Sphynx of This Day contains—1 The New Ministry; Characters of the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Peel, and Mr. Huskisson—2 Court-cards of the newly-shuffled Ministerial Pack—3 Finances of the Country; Mr. Herries and Lord Althorp—4 New Rupture between the Masters and Ushers in the Great School at Westminster—5 Degraded and Distracted Condition of Spain, and Change of Administration in that Country—6 Defence of the Judges against an Allegation in a former No. of The Sphynx—7 The Ministry judged from its Advocates—8 Points of Similitude between the College of Physicians and the Preventive Service; Female Practitioners—9 Alteration of Arrangements at the Stamp Office—10 Adulterations of Wine—11 Proceedings at Bow-street relative to the Murder of Mrs. Jeffs—12 Tremendous Fire, with Loss of Life in Crutched-friars—13 Italian Opera, Covent Garden, &c.—14 Extracts from the Leading Articles of the Daily Journals.—Orders received by all newsvenders.—Published by W. Lewer, at the office, No. 147, Strand, near Somerset-house.

New Bridge at Lambeth.—A meeting was held yesterday at Battersea, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of erecting a bridge between Westminster and Vauxhall bridges. After a very long discussion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That, in the opinion of the Vestry, the erection of the intended bridge across the Thames, from the Palace at Lambeth to the Horseferry at Westminster, will be highly beneficial to this parish." In the course of the discussion a gentleman present observed, that "when Westminster-bridge was planned, it was suggested that the erection of a bridge at Lambeth Palace would be the greatest convenience to the public"—(a gentleman here said that the motion for carrying it was lost by one vote only). The meeting was well attended.

School Vacations.—The attention of Parents and Guardians is most earnestly directed to two articles of essential importance to the youth of both sexes. One is Rowland's Macassar Oil, for embellishing the hair, to which the attention of youth of both sexes is particularly directed, as that inestimable and useful ornament, attended to in youth, is a sure preservation, and fixes a stamina for a beautiful Head of Hair. The only article that really possesses nutritious virtues for promoting a luxuriant growth of Hair is Rowland's Macassar Oil, which prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, produces beautiful flowing curls, and renders hair that is harsh and dry, soft, smooth, and glossy as silk. The other is Rowland's Kalydor, for beautifying and preserving the skin and complexion.—As impostors purchase the empty bottles, and offer for sale a pernicious composition, instead of the genuine, it is indispensably necessary to ask for "Rowlands," and observe the prices are 3s. 6d.—7s.—10s. 6d. and 21s.; and each genuine bottle is signed on the outside in red "A. Rowland and Son, 20, Hatton-garden."

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Fine and Superfine Hyson	..	9s	10s 0d	to	12s 0d
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On Saturday next, Feb. 2, will be published, No. 4, and Part I. of
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This periodical publication is devoted to Essays, Tales of interest, Traditional and Legendary Lore, occasional Biography of eminent and eccentric Characters, Customs of various Countries, Illustrations of History, and a choice Collection of amusing and instructive Miscellanea, with a Diary and corresponding Chronology. The whole forming a fund of amusement for the breakfast table, or the leisure hour. The above work may be had in Weekly Numbers at three-pence, or in Monthly Parts, enclosed in a neat Wrapper, price 1s.; each Number containing 32 columns of closely-printed letter-press.
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EXTENSIVE SALE of TABLE LINEN, SILK MERCERY, LINEN DRAPERY, SILK CLOAKS, SHAWLS, &c.—In consequence of the interior of CARDEN and CO.'S premises being obliged to undergo a thorough repair, the whole of their valuable and extensive Stock must be sold off immediately. The Stock in part consists of 3000l. worth of damask table cloths, from two to ten yards long, with napkins to match. 2000 rich Norwich and Edinborough shawls, from 7s. each; 10,000 yards gros de Naples, 2s. 6d. per yard; 3000 yds. do. 2s. 9d. and 3s.; 400 silk opera cloaks, lined with sarcenet, from 20s.; 150 lined and trimmed with fur, 3l. each, cost 6l. 6s.; damask napkins, 7s. 6d. per dozen; large size breakfast cloths, 1s. 9d.; 2½ yards long, 6s.; 3 yards long, 9s. 6d.; 3½ yards long, 11s.; 4 yards long, 13s.; 4½ long, 24s. with larger sizes equally cheap; strong sheeting 8d. per yd.; 1½ do. 9d.; 2 yards wide, 15d.; 2½ yards wide, without a seam, real Russia, 21d.; 70 pieces 3 yds. wide, 2s. 2d. per yd.; huckaback for towelling 6d. per yard, with an immense quantity of flannels, counterpanes, quilts, bombazins, Norwich crapes, stuffs, &c. &c. which must be sold off immediately. Families furnishing and hotel keepers will find this a most favourable opportunity to make their purchases, as the stock must positively be sold off, and the prices of every article are reduced accordingly. Country orders punctually attended to, and all letters must be post paid.
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Prospectus and full particulars may be had at the Office, or by letter to the Resident Director.

SULPHATE OF QUININE.—Mr. J. PELLETIER and Mr. A. DELONDRE are under the necessity of apprizing the purchasers of their Sulphate of Quinine that they have discovered, unfortunately for themselves, and for the Public, that a false seal purporting to be that of Mr. Pelletier, and false labels purporting to be those of Mr. A. Delondre, have been manufactured and used in London by parties whose respectable names have given facility to the deception. The above-named, therefore, considering it requisite to give an additional security to the public, for that which is of their manufacture, have desired their sole Agents in London, Messrs. James Casenove and Co. of No. 11, Broad-street-buildings, to affix their stamp to the label, bearing Mr. Auguste Delondre's signature upon all that is sold through their medium.
Paris, 1st January, 1828.

ATKINSON'S CURLING FLUID.—Caution to Shopkeepers.—As the Stamp Office are sending persons round the country to inform against the Venders of certain articles of Perfumery, and among the rest the above; the proprietor has in consequence taken out the objectionable passages in the essay round the bottle, and the present is not liable to the Stamp Duty, the proprietor guaranteeing the Venders being perfectly safe; the new sort is sent out with a label of very difficult construction, distinguished by a White Letter on a blue ground, and mixed with letter press so as to form a compound plate, and an address label at the end resembling a Stamp. The holders of the old stock, "among which there are numerous counterfeits" are requested to have it immediately exchanged.
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Prospectuses and all necessary information may be obtained at the office.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—MR. HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 33, Fleet Street, respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends, that he continues to FIX NATURAL and ARTIFICIAL TEETH, on his improved principle, without the least pain, from a single tooth to a complete set, which he guarantees shall restore to the wearer every comfort in articulation and mastication, and at the same time preserve the original form of the mouth. Extracting, Sealing, and every other operation on the Teeth and Gums.—Mr. H.'s terms are little more than half the usual charges.—At home from ten till five.

CHOCOLATE of the finest quality, 3s. per lb.—COCOA-NUT, the finest Grenada, 2s. per lb.—The Public are respectfully informed they may now purchase the above-mentioned articles, warranted of the finest quality, at MARSHALL and Co.'s Tea and Coffee Warehouse, No. 12, Southampton-street, Strand. Also Turkey Coffee, warranted of the finest quality, at 3s. per lb.

DRAWING-ROOM CARPETS.—MACDONALD, ANNAND, and DIACK, beg leave to solicit the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their stock of Drawing-room Carpets, in the different fabrics of Brussels, Wilton, Axminster, &c., which in point of elegance and variety is not surpassed in town, and comprises every novelty produced this season. A great variety of silk damasks, taborets, merinos, damasks, moreens, chintzes, fringes, &c. No. 4, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, opposite Messrs. Howell and James's.

PRINCE'S celebrated RUSSIA OIL is so great a nourisher and softener to the Hair that it has been found the only article in the universe to prevent the Hair from falling off or turning grey; and even if began to turn grey, will in a short time restore it to its natural colour; and is the best Oil for preserving, promoting, and restoring the hair of Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, and makes the air look beautiful. Caution—as unprincipled persons sell counterfeit, and to deceive have imitated the cover, therefore Ladies and Gentlemen will be particular to have it of the Proprietor, A. PRINCE, 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street, or of respectable perfumers or medicine-venders, at 3s. per bottle, or a bottle containing five small, for One Pound.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Linen Drapery, Hosiery, Millinery, Jewellery. By MR. T. H. CLARK, at his Rooms, 23, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1828, and three following days, at 12 precisely, (by order of the Trustee.)

THE STOCK comprises MUSLINS, PRINTS, French Cambrics, Irish linen, shirting, sheeting, shawls, and handkerchiefs, morning and evening dresses, silk and cotton hose, gloves, ribbons, gros de Naples, rich silk cloaks, plaid ditto, an assortment of millinery, jewellery, &c. To be viewed on Tuesday and morning of sale, when catalogues may be had, at 1s. each, to be returned to the purchaser, at the rooms.

IMPORTANT ESTATE, COUNTY OF WESTMEATH, IRELAND.

PURSUANT to the final Decree of the High Court of Chancery in Ireland, made in a Cause wherein SIR GERRARD NOEL NOEL, Bt. and others are Plaintiffs, and GUSTAVUS ROCHFORT, Esq. and others are Defendants, bearing date the 2d day of June last, I will on Monday, the 4th day of February next, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, at my Chambers on the Inns Quay, Dublin, set up and sell by Public Cant, to the highest and fairest bidder or bidders, all that and those the Town and Lands of Coosan, Heights, and Creaghduffe, situate in the Territory or Neuf Barony of Brawny, and County of Westmeath; and also all that and those the Town and Lands of Templetrich, Grievenemanagh, and Magheramore, situate, lying, and being in the respective Baronies of Rathcondra, Kilkenny West, and Clonlonan, and County of Westmeath aforesaid, or a competent part thereof, for the purposes in said Decree mentioned. Dated this 30th day of Nov. 1827. Wm. HENN.
Rentals and particulars as to title, &c. to be had at the office of W. Lenie, Esq. No. 29, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, London; or at the office of Mr. John Creed, Solicitor for Plaintiff in the cause, No. 20, Great Ship-street, Dublin; and 66, Georges-street, Limerick, where maps of the several estates made in pursuance of an order of the said Court of Chancery, may be seen, and every other information obtained.

THE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF BRITISH CORN
(which governs importation)
As received Weekly from the Inspectors in the Maritime Cities and Towns in England and Wales, for the Week ended Jan. 18, 1828.
PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.

Wheat	51s 3d	Oats	20s 8d	Beans	39s 5d
Barley	29s 10d	Rye	34s 4d	Peas	41s 6d

AVERAGE OF THE LAST SIX WEEKS,
By which the Duty on Foreign Corn now in Bond is regulated.

Wheat	51s 6d	Oats	21s 5d	Beans	40s 2d
Barley	29s 11d	Rye	32s 11d	Peas	42s 6d

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

STOCKS.	Mond.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Friday	Sat.
Bank Stock	210½	210	210½	209½	210½	—
3 per Cent Reduced	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	—	86⅜
3 per Cent Consols	85⅜	85⅜	86	85⅜	85⅝	85⅜
Old 3½ per Cent.	—	93¼	93¼	93¼	—	93¼
New 3½ per Cent.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93	93½
New 4 per Cent.	101⅛	101⅛	100⅞	101	100⅞	101⅛
Bank Long Annuities.	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½
India Bonds	93 p	93 p	93 p	92 p	— p	93 p
Exchequer Bills	60 p	62 p	61 p	61 p	60 p	61 p
Consols for Account	87⅛	85⅜	85⅜	86⅛	85⅝	85⅜

BIRTHS.

On the 25th inst. in York-street, Portman-square, the lady of C. H. C. Plowden, Esq. of a son.
On Friday, 25th inst. in Bernard-street, Russel-square, Mrs. Edw. Williams, of a son.
On the 23d inst. at the Priory, Downham Market, the lady of the Rev. E. Bellamy, of a son—On the 23d inst. in Upper Woburn-place, Mrs. G. H. King, of a son—At Huntroyde, Lancashire, the lady of Le Gendre N. Starkie, M.P. of a son—Of twin sons, the lady of S. Minshull, Esq. of Margaret-street—On the 23d inst. in Montagu-street, Portman-square, the lady of H. Currie, Esq. of a son—On the 16th inst. at her father's house in Upper Brook-street, Mrs. Webster, of a son—On the 20th inst. the lady of Dr. Holland, of Lower Brook-street, of a son—On the 16th inst. at Titley, in Herefordshire, the lady of Captain Hastings, R.N. of a son—On the 20th inst. at Exmouth, Devon, Mrs. Lethbridge, the wife of J. H. Lethbridge, Esq. of a daughter—At Mount Melville, Fifeshire, on the 19th inst. the Right Hon. Lady C. W. Melville, of a daughter—On the 22d inst. in Upper Grosvenor-street, the Hon. Mrs. Fermor, of a daughter—On the 22d inst. at Marble Hill, the Lady Alice Peel, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 23d inst. T. H. Burder, M.D. of Brunswick-square, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late W. Burder, Esq. of Islington—At St. Marylebone, C. J. M. F. de Lavelette, Marquess de la Valette, to Maria Garrow, youngest daughter of the late D. Birkett, Esq. of Isleworth—At Llandillo, Carmarthenshire, L. O. Lewis, Esq. eldest son of the Rev. I. Lewis, to Catherine Garnons, daughter of the late J. Hughes, Esq. of Tregib, Carmarthenshire—On Tuesday, at Marylebone, the Rev. J. Bateman, M.A. second son of the late R. Bateman, Esq. of Wheat Hill, near Derby, to Emily, daughter of E. Shewell, Esq. of Bryanston-square—At Rolvendon, Kent, the Rev. J. I. Monypenny, of Wadham College, Oxford, to M. Blackwell.

DIED.

On the 5th inst. at Lisieux, in Normandy, John Henry Paris, Esq. second son of Archd. Paris, Esq. of Beech-hill, Enfield—On the 16th inst. at Cambridge, Mr. Deighton, bookseller, aged 80—On the 22d inst. at her house in Queen Ann-street, L. M. Wheatley, eldest and surviving daughter of the late W. Wheatley, Esq. of Lesney House, Kent—On the 19th inst. John, the third son of I. Kirkbride, of Troughfoot, Cumberland—F. Forbes, of Christ Church, Oxford, youngest son of J. Underwood, Esq. of Gloucester-place, Portman-square—On the 9th inst. at Orrell Mount, Lancashire, aged 62 years, Mary, daughter of the late P. Taafe, of Cambray, Knight of St. Lewis—On the 19th inst. Mrs. C. Thornton, the mother of Col. Thornton—In the 83d year of his age, the Rev. J. Barwis, M.A. of Queen's College, Oxford, Rector of Nighton—At Yearsley Bridge, Yorkshire, Mrs. S. Cordukes, aged 100—At Madras, on the 26th March, 1827, Major J. Gorton, of the 5th Reg. of Native Cavalry, and son of the late W. Gorton, Esq. of Park-street, Windsor.

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